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Magazine Section.

JACKSON, AMADOR COUNTY, CAL., JUNE 15, 1906.

GIBSON GIRL WEDDED.

MRS. NANNIE SHAW, SISTER-IN-LAW OF ARTIST, BRIDE OF WALDORF ASTOR.

One of the Five Virginia Beauties.—A Daring Horse Woman and Fond of Exercise.—Five Million Dollar English Estate a Wedding Present.

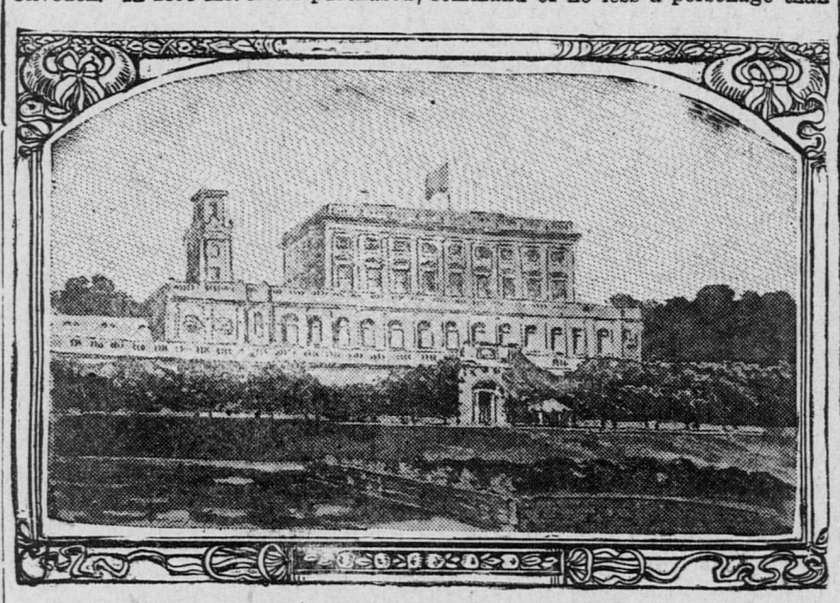
A "Gibson Girl" is the talk of all England, for she has married a young man of that country who is heir to an estate of more than $400,000,000. The bride is none other than Mrs. Waldorf Astor, and a sister-in-law of Charles Dana Gibson, the celebrated American artist.

Mrs. Astor is one of five sisters, all natives of Virginia and belonging to a family numbered among the F.F.V's., standing high in the aristocracy of the South. She was a Miss Nannie Langhorne and later the wife of Bobby Shaw, from whom she was divorced. All of the Langhorne sisters are remarkable beauties, paying particular attention to every detail of face and figure. A Virginia lady who knew them in their girlhood days stated that their rules of living were something like this: "Breakfast early and exercise briskly for an hour or two. Have a luncheon and exercise again, this time riding. Luncheon again and then a long, vigorous tramp or a cross country ride to hounds, just for the pleasure of it, then a hearty supper, then a long walk in the southern twilight, and then bed."

SPLENDID WOMAN RIDER.

With a strong horse beneath her, and the pack in full cry, to see Nannie Langhorne riding to hounds was a sight for men and gods. In the days of her girlhood, at the Deep Run, in Virginia, she was Diana stirruped, and it is no stretching of facts when one avows that men came from far afield just to see her, with her pink cheeks aglow and her fair hair loosened to the breeze, pound the sod in a madcap abandon for the brush. Nothing daunted this young Virginian in the way of ditch or fence, hill or hollow, and at 16 she was famed as the most intrepid and brilliant horsewoman in her native State.

Two things won for Mrs. Langhorne Shaw the heir of William Waldorf Astor: the beauty of her being, when on horseback, and her bubbling irrepressible Americanism. Young Astor, when he beheld her in her glory



CLIVEDEN MANSION ON THE BANKS OF THE THAMES.

mond, given by Mr. Astor to his daughter-in-law, which later on is to be reset and worn on her presentation at court. This historic gem belonged to Charles the Bold, the Duke of Burgundy, and fetched $100,000 at the sale of the Demidoff collection in 1865. It was secured by Mr. Astor some years ago from a millionaire parsee, Sir C. Jeejeebhay, for $170,000. Mr. Astor also gave one of the finest tiaras in London, (which cost more than $100,000), as well as the title deeds to Cliveden mansion and estates, with the many treasures he has added thereto, including a magnificent suite of old Chipperne furniture, and some wonderful French china, originally from Versailles, and once the property of Empress Eugenie. The value of this latter gift probably exceeds $5,000,000.

It is understood that the young people plan to make their home at Cliveden. In 1893 Mr. Astor purchased the beautiful country house from the Duke of Westminster and paid $1,250,000 for it. Cliveden is situated in the heart of the boating and picnicing region of the Upper Thames.

OFFENDED THE POPULACE.

After acquiring it, Astor had an opportunity to show himself more exclusive than the Duke of Westminster. That potentate and all previous owners of the estate had allowed the common people to picnic and to walk through that part of the property lying along the river. The American millionaire threw them out and threatened them with the utmost rigors of the law. Now that he has settled the estate on his son, the inhabitants of Cookham and Maidenhead on the Thames—surrounding hamlets—are delighted, for they believe that young Astor will at once give orders for the cancellation of the many strict orders against trespassing made by his father—orders which turned all the riverside folk into bitter enemies of the American millionaire.

Great walls surmounted with broken glass to protect the Astor vegetable garden spoil lovely views from the public road, and anybody daring to picnic in the Cliveden woods, as in the olden days, is at once threatened by a keeper with imprisonment.

It is believed that young Mr. Astor, who is very popular with rowing men, will abolish these feudal and distasteful regulations.



MRS. WALDORF ASTOR.
One of the Five Original Gibson Girls.

caught his breath just as Bobby Shaw, her divorced husband, had done several years ago in Old Virginia. And this was not strange. Waldorf Astor, always breathing in the compressed air of his father's house, timid, retiring and studious by nature, had not much opportunity for young girls' society, and almost never that of American girls. To him Mrs. Nannie Shaw was a revelation. For seven months he wooed her, and at the end of that time he was three-fourths American and four-fourths in love. Glowing, he followed her across the Atlantic.

It is only fair to young Astor to say that he has never been so aggressively British as his father, who spurns almost everything American, or his younger brother, John Jacob, who is an out-and-out Englishman.

EXCLUSIVE WEDDING SERVICE.

The wedding, which occurred at London in May, was a very quiet affair, only 17 invitations being sent out for the ceremony. The bride made the loveliest picture, standing, as it appeared, in a bed of lilies and roses near the chancel. A work of art, indeed, was her wedding gown, for it was made of the most expensive silk obtainable, adorned with rare old lace.

Among the many wedding presents, the most notable was the Sancy dia-

An Expert Opinion.

"Will alcohol dissolve sugar?"

"It will," replied Oalde Soaque; "it will dissolve gold, brick houses, and horses, and happiness, and love, and everything else worth having."

WARSHIPS NOT WANTED.

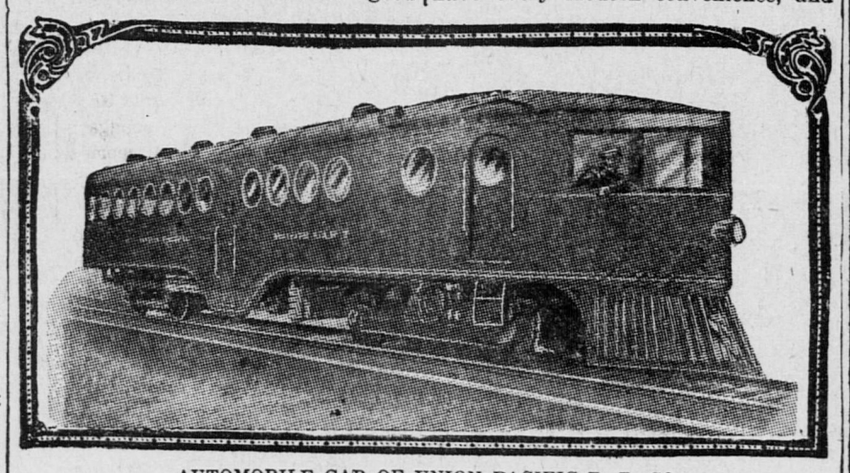
"FIGHTING BOB" EVAN'S SHIPS ORDERED TO LEAVE NEW YORK HARBOR.

United States Battleships and Cruisers Obstructions to Navigation—Thousands of Gallons of Oil Released by Fouled Anchor.

New York City in its hurry and rush of business did not seem to stop for patriotic reasons to enjoy the sight of a dozen United States warships anchored in her harbor. The American fleet riding majestically at anchor in the North River, attracting the attention of thousands of sight-seers, was requested to "move on." The stalwart battleships and armored cruisers with their great length and in command of no less a personage than Rear Admiral "Fighting Bob" Evans were found to be in the way. Dispatches from the metropolis say that the supervisor of the harbor of New York called on Admiral Evans and served a formal notice on him that the ships were taking up too much room in the river, and were seriously interfering with navigation. While it was admitted on the United States vessels that they were well out in the usual channel taken by steamers, they could not anchor further inshore on account of the shallowness of the water.

There is probably no place in the world where the great white and buff ships of the American navy show off to better advantage than in the North River. The dozen warriors strung along at anchor at intervals of about 400 yards stretching from the foot of Riverside Drive at 72nd Street to Grant's Tomb at 125th Street and beyond. When Prince Louis of Battenburg had his British armored flyers in the New York port they were given berths in the North River and only a few weeks ago the Paul Jones French fleet was in the stream. The New York people could not be inhospitable to these fleets on account of the international aspects of things, but when the American ships arrived, waiting their turn to go to the repair docks, they were ordered to move away and give the tug boats and scows engaged in the Hudson River trade a chance to pass.

During the short stay of the fleet in New York the battleship Illinois in dragging at anchor suddenly ripped open a Standard oil pipe line laid across the bed of the river. This line it seems was not charted and no one in authority seemed to know just how or when it got there, but nevertheless the Standard Oil Company had been pumping thousands of gallons into New York City through it every day for years. When the Illinois fouled the pipe line the officers on board the ship could not imagine what the anchor had taken hold of until the surface of the river became a shining mass, bright with the hues of petroleum. Before the pipe line could be repaired more than 85,000 gallons of good Standard oil went skimming down the Hudson into the ocean. There appears to be no way in which the oil company can collect for the petroleum thus wasted, as there is no official chart showing the location of the line in the river bed.



AUTOMOBILE CAR OF UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO.

Traversing Russia on Roller Skates

A caravan which recently arrived at Beirut from Bagdad reported having passed near the city of Unah about 300 miles east from there, an American named Arthur Crawford, who left that port early last month with the intention of proceeding through Asia Minor and India on instruments which he called road skates. The leader of the caravan says Crawford was in good health and good spirits.

While Mr. Crawford was in Beirut American missionaries attempted to dissuade him from entering on the trip, and pointed out to him the great danger of the undertaking. He was firm in his resolve, however, and left on January 9th.

Before departing the skater left his itinerary with Dr. Williams, an American dentist, whose guest he was temporarily. Crawford's intention was to strike out over the hard road to Bagdad, which is about 600 miles from Beirut. Thence he intends going southeast 300 miles to Bassorah, at the mouth of the Euphrates and near the Persian coast. He was undecided whether he would travel by land or sea over the 1,200 miles to Beloochistan.

His plans included many excursions through Beloochistan, a journey across the Gulf to India, and a year or more in that country. He purposes to accomplish all this on money he may earn along the way.

NEW RAIL AUTOMOBILES.

Each Machine Runs Independently by Its Own Motor.

The craze of autoists to build palace touring cars for pleasure trips has caused railroad corporations to dabble in the novelty of motor vehicle transportation. Some of the unique cars that patents have been applied for are certainly freak products.

A car that resembles a huge steel battering ram has been completed at the shops of the Union Pacific railroad, at Omaha, Neb. It is a big steel structure especially designed for climbing grades and run by its own gasolene motor, over standard gauge rails. On its trial trip it developed a speed of forty miles an hour, climbing, it is said, a grade of 20 per cent.

RACED THE STEAM CARS.

It was given its first long-distance trial on April 14th, when it left Omaha as the second section of train No. 1, known as the Overland Limited. The motor car gained on No. 1 to such extent that at Fremont, 46 miles from Omaha, the motor car was held on the block six minutes. Owing to a heavy wind and meeting trains from this time on, No. 1's schedule was not maintained; however, the total time of the motor car from Omaha to Grand Island, 153.6 miles, was 5 hours and 12 minutes, with delays amounting to 40 minutes on account of orders, meeting trains, etc. The actual running time for the 153.6 miles was 4 hours 32 minutes, or 34 miles per hour. There was no delay whatever on account of the motor car, and the machinery was in almost constant motion from Omaha to Grand Island. On the return trip April 15 the actual running time was 4 hours 10 minutes, or 36.3 miles per hour. From Elkhorn to South Omaha, a distance of 24.3 miles was covered in 36 minutes, or 42 miles per hour. A maximum speed of 53 miles per hour was attained on this trip.

Railroad officials witnessing the machine's trial trip expressed much gratification. Some of the officials go even so far as to predict that the gasolene motor will ultimately revolutionize interurban railroad transportation.

SCHEME OF VENTILATION.

This machine has several new arrangements, the most conspicuous of which is the ventilation of the cars. The windows are round, similar to port holes on steamships, and are air, water and dust proof. The cars have entrance in the middle instead of at the end.

The new method of ventilation fairly well avoids the close and sometimes foul atmospheric conditions so often encountered in electric and other transportation cars, sufficiently so as to predict complete success in this direction. The vibration and noise of the engine were largely eliminated and mechanism of the car worked splendidly on this trial run.

The cars will accommodate sixty passengers each, with comfort. They have every modern convenience, and will be devoted especially to touring parties throughout the West. The cars will be run either separately or in trains. In the latter case one car can easily be fitted up as a combination observation dining car. Later on equipments for transforming the cars into palace sleepers will be installed.

President Believes in Exercise.

President Roosevelt once rather shocked a mothers' meeting by announcing that a boy who wouldn't fight was not worth his salt. "He is either a coward or constitutionally weak. I have taught my boys to take their own part. I do not know which I should the more punish my boys for, cruelty or flinching. Both are abominable."

SHERLOCK HOLMES.

CREATION OF MOST WONDERFUL AND PUZZLING OF DETECTIVE CHARACTERS.

Sketch of Discouragements of Conan Doyle to Break into the Field of Literature—Manuscript, Regularly Returned.

The author of "The White Company," "Sir Nigel," "Study in Scarlet" and other Sherlock Holmes stories—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle—was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on Mar 22, 1859. He comes of an artistic family, and is the grandson of John Doyle, the famous political caricaturist, whose pictorial sketches appeared for more than thirty years under the initials of "H. B.," without disclosure of the artist's identity. Many of these were so famous in their day that they were frequently purchased at large prices by the British Museum. John Doyle had four sons, who also became artists. His eldest son, Charles Doyle, was the father of the novelist, and another son was Richard Doyle, who came by his nickname of "Dicky" Doyle through his signature of a "D" with a little bird perched upon it, which may yet be seen on the cover design of Punch.



SIR A. CONAN DOYLE.

Conan Doyle's education began in England, where already in his tenth year he exhibited a wonderful precocity for telling stories. But even at the early age of six the future novelist and creator of Sherlock Holmes was anticipated in a story of terrible adventure, written in a bold hand on foolscap paper, four words to the line, and accompanied with original pen-and-ink illustrations.

"There was a man and a tiger in it," he says of this infantile effort; "I forget which was the hero; but it didn't matter much, for they became blended into one about the time when the tiger met the man. I was a realist in the age of the romanticists. I described at some length, both verbally and pictorially, the untimely end of that wayfaring man. But when the tiger had absorbed him, I found myself slightly embarrassed as to how my story was to go on. 'It is very easy to get people into scrapes and very hard to get them out again,' was my sage comment on the difficulty; and I have often had cause to repeat this precocious aphorism of my childhood. Upon this occasion the situation was beyond me, and my book, like my man, was engulfed in my tiger."

At Stonyhurst, and also at Feldkirch, in Germany, Doyle's literary inclination was shown in the editorship of school magazines. In 1876 he returned to Edinburgh and took up the study of medicine at the university there, where he remained until he obtained his diploma, five years later.

In 1880 Dr. Doyle left the university to make a seven-months' trip to the Arctic seas as unqualified surgeon on board a whaler. There was very little demand for surgery aboard the Hope, and he has described his chief occupation during the voyage as being employed in keeping the captain in cut tobacco, working in the boats after fish, and teaching the crew to box. He utilized his experience later in his story, "The Captain of the Polester."

Two years later, in 1882, after a four-months' voyage to the west coast of Africa, he settled down as a medical practitioner at Southsea, in England, where he remained until 1890. Those were arduous and trying years, in which he came to regard the calls of the profession he had adopted as interruptions in the real work of his life, and found that the writing of stories was a very slender prop upon which to lean for a livelihood. "Fifty little cylinders of manuscript," he says, "did I send out during eight years, which described a regular orbit among publishers, and usually came back, like paper boomerangs, to the place that they had started from." All this time he was writing anonymously, and during the ten years of his literary apprenticeship, he states that, in spite of unceasing and untiring literary effort, he never in any one year earned fifty pounds by his pen.

Then, in 1887, appeared in Beeton's Christmas Annual a story from his pen called "A Study in Scarlet." It is a significant point in the author's career, for in this story Sherlock Holmes made his first appearance. It was published later in a book form, and went forth as his first novel, and immediately began to attract attention. Under these favoring circumstances he undertook the writing of "Micah Clarke." It was completed after a year's reading and five months' writing, and represented the most ambitious and hopeful work the author had yet accomplished. But it came back to him from one publishing house after another, until he began to despair of its acceptance. "I remember," he says, "smoking over my dog-eared manuscript when it returned for a whiff of country air, and wondering

Continued on second page, column two.

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The Bradford (England) *Observer*, speaking of its reality and reasonableness, says it is "a very revelation."

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TELL-TALE THUMB-PRINTS.

FINGER MARKS OF CRIMINALS LIFE LONG AIDS TO THEIR DETECTION.

Individual Finger Marks Permanent Through Life—Adoption of System for Identification of U. S. Soldiers and Sailors.

A few weeks ago Inspector McLaughlin of the New York City Detective Bureau received remarkable evidence of the value of thumb-print identification. A letter was brought to him through the mails from London containing the picture and record of a noted criminal whose thumb-print, with his name and description, was sent to London to test the efficiency of this new method of recording distinguishing marks of criminals. By means of the thumb-print alone, the English police identified the criminal captured by the New York police, whose record in England includes eight imprisonments on charges of larceny. The prisoner was caught by Inspector McLaughlin in the corridor of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in April. There were no charges against him in this country at the time, but the Inspector decided that his captive was an English "crook." It was found that two patrons of the hotel had been robbed and the prisoner was detained for a thorough investigation of his case. Meanwhile the Inspector sent the thumb-print to London and the reply brought a photograph of the "crook" and a duplicate photograph of his thumb-print and his record.

THE BERTILLON SYSTEM.

For some time the criminal bureaus of prominent cities have been using the Bertillon measurement system which also includes making two photographs of the suspicious character, but the French system and photography have fallen short in many cases, as a scheming criminal can adopt various subterfuges to cheat the law, but there is no way of changing the character of his thumb-print, for there are no two people whose thumbs are exactly alike, and each person has his own individual thumb-print whose character remains the same from the day of birth to the end.

OLD AS THE HILLS.

There is nothing really new in this mode of identification, as from time immemorial the Chinese have known



MAGNIFIED THUMB MARK SHOWING DISTINGUISHED LINES.

the fact that every man carries on his finger-tips the proofs of his identity, and passports in the Celestial land have consisted of a government-stamped piece of oil paper on which the traveler has to record his digital-marks before setting forth on his journey. So in India, where deeds transferring land have for centuries past been signed among the illiterate peasantry by a thumb-mark. Within recent years the government of India has extended this native custom to postoffice savings bank books, military and civil pension certificates, emigrants' contracts, mortgages on growing crops, and other transactions where false personation has to be guarded against or an authenticated acknowledgment of money received has to be made. Naturally, also, the system was promptly adopted for the identification of criminals, and it was an Indian police officer, E. R. Henry, inspector-general of police in Bengal, who carried to England his experiences in the work, and when appointed



THERE ARE NO TWO THUMB PRINTS ALIKE.

chief commissioner of police in London, introduced the method into New Scotland Yard.

FINGER PRINTS NEVER CHANGE.

Finger-marks continue permanent through life. Injuries may partially destroy them, but as the injury heals the original lines reassert themselves as before. In growing youth the ball of the finger enlarges; so does the pattern, but its distinctive tracings are absolutely unchanged, whereas the Bertillon method is applicable only to adults, when bone measurements have become fixed. Yet youthful criminals, for their own sake, as well as for society's are worth watching at every stage of their career, and the finger-print system is the only means of identification yet devised that makes this practicable.

Not only is it virtually impossible that any man's ten finger-prints, one after the other, should resemble in mere general mathematical form each of those of another man, the chance against any such coincidence being calculated by Professor Francis Galton, the eminent anthropologist and mathematician, as one hundred and sixty-four million against one, but it is equally impossible that any two finger-prints should be identical in every detail.

Recently the United States government has also adopted the thumb-print system for identification of the sailors and soldiers in service, as this might become useful not only in cases of desertion, but also to more readily identify the bodies of those who have fallen on the field of battle.

SHERLOCK HOLMES.

(Continued from preceeding page).

what I should do if some sporting kind of publisher were suddenly to stride in and make me a bid of forty shillings or so for the lot." When the book at last fell into the hands of Mr. Andrew Lang, then acting for Messrs. Longmans, Green & Company, the success of Micah Clarke was assured, and its author's literary career placed on a firmer footing. The "Sign of the Four" followed in 1889, in which story Sherlock Holmes, who had made his bow to the public in "A Study in Scarlet," reappeared and increased Dr. Doyle's rising reputation. His heart, however, was in the historical novel, and in 1890 he followed up the success of Micah with "The White Company," in the preparation of which he read one hundred and fifteen volumes, French and English, dealing with the fourteenth century in England. His delight in the work is expressed in his own words: "To write such books," he once said, speaking of Micah Clarke and The White Company, "one must have an enthusiasm for the age about which he is writing. He must think it a great one, and then he must go deliberately to work and reconstruct it. Then is his a splendid joy."

STUDY IN SCARLET FOR $125.00.

However, Dr. Doyle may prefer to write historical romances, and whatever his personal estimate of his great detective may be, the fact remains that in Sherlock Holmes he has created a character whose exploits are as familiar as household words, and who has entered into the very fibre of Anglo-Saxon life and literature. It is actually said that at times Dr. Doyle has expressed a wish that Dr. Watson had never met Sherlock Holmes. It is on record that he thought so little of "A Study in Scarlet," the story in which Sherlock Holmes first appeared, that he sold it outright for $125. The value of Sherlock Holmes has gone up since those days, however.

Dr. Doyle acknowledges some indebtedness to Dupin, the detective in Poe's short stories, "The Murders in the Rue Morgue" and "The Purloined Letter." This is the more interesting for the reason that in "A Study in Scarlet," Sherlock Holmes is made to speak rather contemptuously of Dupin's skill and acumen. To quote Dr. Doyle again: "In work which consists in the drawing of detectives there are only one or two qualities which one can use, and an author is forced to hark back upon them constantly, so that every detective must really resemble every other detective to a greater or less extent. There is no great originality required in devising or constructing such a man, and the only possible originality which one can get into a story about a detective is in giving him original plots and problems to solve, as in his equipment there must be of necessity an alert acuteness of mind to grasp clues and the relation which each of them bears to the other."

CONSTRUCTION OF SHERLOCK.

Dr. Doyle went to work, therefore, to build up a scientific system in which everything might be logically reasoned out. Where Sherlock Holmes differed from his predecessors was that he had an immense fund of exact knowledge upon which to draw, in consequence of his previous scientific education. He was practical, he was systematic, he was logical, and his success in the detection of crime was to be the result, not of chance or luck, but of his characteristic qualities. "With this idea," says Dr. Doyle, "I wrote a book on the lines I have indicated, and produced 'A Study in Scarlet.' That was the first appearance of Sherlock; but he did not arrest much attention, and no one recognized him as being anything in particular. About three years later, however, I was asked to do a small shilling book for Lippincott's Magazine, which publishes, as you know, a complete story in each number. I didn't know what to write about, and the thought occurred to me, 'Why not try to rig up the same chap again?' I did it, and the result was 'The Sign of the Four.' Although the criticisms were favorable, I don't think that even then Sherlock attracted much attention to his individuality." But this shows Mr. Doyle's modesty.

GET INTO GOOD COMPANY.

We are preparing for publication in this Magazine Section a treat for our readers, and will very shortly present to you that most interesting novel of Sir A. Conan Doyle's, "THE WHITE COMPANY," full of excitement and adventure, with a pretty love story running through it, which ends "just right" and leaves everybody feeling good.

JOIN US NOW AND GET READY FOR THE OPENING CHAPTERS.

In spite of all the talk and rumpus in the House of Representatives over an attempt to eliminate the free seed farce, with its attendant enormous expenditure, when it came to a yea and nay vote of the members a big majority stood in favor of the appropriation. Each year congress creates a diversion by inveighing against the proposition, and then enthusiastically votes it into the agricultural bill.

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Crocuses in March.

BY EDITH DOANE.

"Anne! Whatever in the world——"

The speaker, her fur coat white with snow, stood transfixed in the doorway.

"Crocuses!" she gasped. "Crocuses—in early March—with the snow outside an inch deep and more to follow! Crocuses——"

Words failing her, she stepped inside the heavy curtains and regarded the scene before her with astonished eyes.

It was a pretty room and long, with a blazing fire of pine logs at one end; a room that bespoke warmth and home and comfort. But the newcomer saw none of these. It was the mahogany table in the centre at which she gazed hypnotically, where masses of yellow crocuses glowed in reckless profusion. They raised tremendous golden heads from a big brass bowl; they nodded from long, slender vases; they flamed over the edges of a pewter jug in riotous confusion.

The girl standing beside the table poked the last slender green stalk into place, and, stepping back, regarded her work with fine triumph. She turned a flushed face toward the doorway.

"The only trouble," she said, impressively, "will be to make him believe they grew."

"Grew?"

"Yes, grew, naturally," with a vague wave of her hand in the direction of the window and the softly whirling flakes outside. "He won't believe it."

"Who won't believe it?"

"He has the crocus hobby as seriously as daddy, and they kept at it until in a moment of wild enthusiasm Daddy insisted that his crocus came up in March. Once——" apologetically—"we did have a crocus the last day of March."

"But who——" began Dora again.

"Daddy saw he doubted it, but he didn't care, for by that time he had begun to believe it himself; so when he said he was coming to New York in March he invited him out, insisted, set the date and all. This is the date, and," Anne dimpled, "here are the crocuses."

"Anne," insisted her chum, firmly, "will you please stop saying 'he' and 'him' and tell me who and what you are talking about?"

"John Rexall," essayed Anne. "The man daddy met in camp and liked so well that he chummed with him, even though he shot more game than daddy did himself. He has money and good looks and——"

"Crocuses," suggested Dora.

Anne dimpled again. "If only I could make him believe they really grew!"

The door at the further end of the room opened to admit a gray-haired man, rugged but kindly featured, who came down the room, watch in hand. Anne smiled at him across the crocuses.

"You may just as well put that watch out of sight," she cried, as she placed a bowl of flowers on the piano. "No more calls to-night, Daddy, in this storm, and 'company comin',' too."

Slipping her arm through her father's she led him close to the nodding blossoms. "Pretty fine crocuses—for March," she said, her eyes dancing with mischief, as she reached up and bestowed a kiss upon him so vigorous as to leave him very little breath for protest. Dr. Nelson pretended great indignation. "Tut! tut! It isn't fair to take advantage of an old man," he chuckled, but his eyes were full of tenderness as Anne laid her cheek softly against his.

"You remember Milligan, the flagman?" Dr. Nelson said at last, again glancing at his watch.

Anne nodded.

"He has been seriously hurt—is dying. I must go at once. I shall be late."

"There is always somebody——" began Anne.

"Exactly!" Dr. Nelson thrust his watch back into his pocket and smiled at her disappointed face.

"Explain it to John Rexall, and take good care of him. With him to look after you I shall not worry as to your safety." And with a quick goodby he was gone.

The sound of his departing horses' hoofs had hardly died away when Johnson appeared with a telegram.

"For de doctah, Miss Anne," he announced.

Anne took the envelope from the outstretched tray and opened it.

"Whom is it from?" queried Dora.

Anne twisted the missive into a little yellow ball and threw it defiantly among the crocuses.

"It is from Mr. John Rexall," she answered, with as much indignation as if that young man had just been convicted of some heinous crime, "and it says that great and august personage is delayed by the storm and will not be here to-night."

"And you will be left alone——"

"There are the servants. I do not mind," returned Anne.

"But this house is so isolated and the grounds so large," Dora deliberated. "I will send Tom over to stay with you," she announced, with the relief of one who has solved a knotty problem.

Anne protested faintly.

"Yes, I will," Dora insisted. "He is only eighteen, but he will be company."

"Of course I should like it," agreed Anne.

Dora swept a parting glance over the room. On every side flowers gleamed in yellow splendor.

"When I consider these wasted March crocuses," began Dora.

Anne giggled. "And the florist's bill for the same."

At this Dora gave way and relapsed into a helpless fit of laughter, whereupon Anne laughed, too, half hysterically, helpless to stop herself—laughed until the crocuses shook in their tall vases—and both girls sank into chairs, laughing and breathless.

"It's a judgment—because I wanted him to believe—they grew," cried Anne, wiping her eyes.

An hour later Anne descended the wide, open staircase. Her trailing gown hung in soft, straight lines; a row of tiny pearls clasped her throat; some crocuses were tucked in her belt, and one crocus nestled in her hair.

At the bottom step Johnson waited.

"Gentleman to see you, Miss Anne. I done put him in de library."

"What is his name?"

"I disremembered to ask him his name. He said yo' all was expectin' him."

Her face cleared; Tom, of course.

Only the firelight illuminated the library, casting flickering, ruddy rays upon the slender figure that came slowly toward the centre of the room; a very sweet and attractive figure, indeed, it seemed to the eyes of the man standing waiting in the shadow. Nearer and nearer she came, and the man stepped forward, offering his hand in easy, pleasant greeting, and then stood spellbound.

A vision in soft shimmering white pressed close to his side—his hand, his arm, was grasped in a warm though unmistakable hug. "You were a dear, good boy to come," the vision said.

"I——" he began helplessly.

The next moment an embarrassed young man faced an equally embarrassed young woman with crimson cheeks and indignant eyes.

"Why didn't you speak?" she demanded wrathfully. "I thought it was Tom." She stopped in a vain search for words with which to annihilate this presuming interloper. "You know I thought you were Tom," she added indignantly.

"Would that I were," fervently thought the new comer.

Curiosity tempered the wrath in Anne's eyes as she raised them to the face above her. The face of a gentleman, evidently—and extremely good to look at. Just now amusement struggled with admiration in the clear-cut features, as he stepped forward and again held out his hand.

"Please forgive me," he began, quite as contritely as if he really were to blame. "I did not know—it was so insufferably stupid of me——" He stopped. ("You are altogether charming," said his eyes.)

Anne's face softened.

"I am sure Dr. Nelson will intercede for me," he went on, pursuing his advantage.

Anne smiled. "Dr. Nelson is not at home. I am his daughter," she said simply.

"Then we are already old friends," declared the man eagerly. "In camp last September your father—but first allow me to present myself. I am——"

"Mistah Rexall," announced Johnson, at the library door, bowing pompously as he held aside the hangings to admit a slender, dark-eyed man, who advanced a step into the room and then stood uncertainly in the dim light.

The surprise on Anne's face was equaled by that of the man beside her. He turned with a quick start, glanced sharply at the newcomer, then stood motionless in the shadow.

With a most unreasonable sense of disappointment Anne advanced to welcome the new arrival.

"Father will be delighted. He has counted so on your coming—we were quite distressed over your telegram. So glad you managed to get here after all." She forced herself to the usual conventionalities.

So this was John Rexall, this man whom she instinctively dreaded—perhaps it was the flickering firelight that gave that shifting gleam to his eyes.

She touched a bell. "A light, Johnson," she commanded, half nervously. "Mr. Rexall, allow me to present——" Her words trailed off into amazed silence. The room behind her was empty. A door closing softly at the further end where the erstwhile admirer had gone.

* * * * * * *

One o'clock chimed the tiny timepiece on the mantel. Outside the sound was repeated somewhere in the distance to graver, deeper tones. Anne shivered. Two hours had passed since the household had settled into silence, but so far no sleep had come to her eyes. She had not even undressed, but still sat upon the hearth rug in front of the fire in her cozy bedroom, staring into the glowing coals.

It was dreary waiting, but some vague fear had kept her awake, hoping nervously for her father's return, listening anxiously for the first sound of his horses' hoofbeats on the gravel outside. Indeed, if he did not come soon she had the horrible conviction that she would scream. In vain she tried to reason it away, sitting, her face in her hands, her eyes on the clear glowing coals. What matter if she instinctively distrusted the man her father had found companionable? Was that such an extraordinary thing? What if the man she had found congenial—"for you know you did like him," she said to herself, "even if you did——" Here her cheeks supported by the slim hands grew unaccountably hot. What if this man had chosen to take his departure suddenly?

Was that so strange? He had come to see her father, and she herself told him that her father was not at home. But reason as she might, the vague misgiving remained.

At the sound of the clock she shivered slightly, and getting up from her lowly position she drew back the curtains of her window. The storm had ceased, and the snow lay lightly on branch and wall; the night was brilliant with moonlight, clear as day, full of hallowed softness.

She stood for a while, spellbound by the glory of the scene before her, then turned again toward the fire. The crocuses she had worn that evening in her belt, now lying wilted on her dressing table, caught her eye. "I forgot to look at the flowers—if the fire dies down the library will be too cold for them. I will attend them now; anything is better than waiting here."

She left her room and walked swiftly along the hall, her soft slippers making no sound on the floor.

As she reached the staircase a little sensation of fear ran through her; she hastened her footsteps and ran hurriedly along the lower hall, which was almost as light as day. It was the eerie time of night. Not until she was close to the library did she notice a tiny gleam of light creeping from beneath the door.

"Johnson has left a light for daddy," she thought, going steadily on and decidedly cheered by the thought that gloom did not await her.

Pushing open the door very gently, she entered the room.

At first the light dazzled her sight. She advanced a few steps, unconsciously treading lightly, as she had done all along, lest she would wake some member of the household, and then, passing her hand over her eyes, looked leisurely up. The fire was nearly out. She turned her head, and then—then—she uttered a faint scream and grasped the back of a chair to steady herself.

With his back to her—all unaware of her entrance—a bull's-eye lantern throwing its powerful rays on the floor beside him—knelt the late arrival—her father's friend—before her father's safe.

Facing her, beside a window, from whose curtained recesses he had evidently just stepped, covering the other with the point of a gleaming pistol-barrel, stood her nameless cavalier of the early evening. His eyes, bright and steady, were immovably fastened on the man before him.

"Hands up!" he said.

An inarticulate sound came from the other man's throat; his face grew livid. He flung up his hands, palm outward. "Who the devil are you?" he cried, beneath his teeth. His eyes were fixed with deadly hatred upon his foe.

For a moment no sound but that of the falling embers of the dying fire disturbed the stillness that reigned within the library.

Anne stood motionless, her heart thumping wildly, wondering what the end would be. Then, suddenly the silence was broken by the distant sound of horses' roofs coming nearer. A noise of wheels on the gravel outside, a quick-spoken order to the driver, and some one came along the porch, through the hall and into the room. Anne gave a quick little cry of relief and joy. "Daddy!" she cried.

He stopped in amazement, looking from the men to Anne, and then from Anne back to the men. The nameless one did not relax his vigil. He was rather pale, but perfectly self-possessed, and kept his eyes on the man before him, but at Anne's glad cry of "Daddy!" a slight smile crossed his face.

Then suddenly, unexpectedly, across the grim quiet of that awful silence came an unmistakable chuckle, and the doctor's voice:

"Nothing surprising, Rexall, I warned you things were pretty lively here—in March."

* * * * * * *

The day, begun so strenuously, was fast drawing to an end. The shadows closed softly in on the white world outside; inside the bright light of the great pine fire streamed cheerily over the room.

Anne tucked herself comfortably in one corner of the huge Davenport. "If this thing keeps up much longer," she announced, dramatically, "I shall lose my voice."

"As bad as that?" laughed John Rexall.

"Every bit. This last harrowing recital to Tom makes the third since luncheon.

"I can understand," she went on, reflectively, "that that man might have gotten hold of your telegram in some way, either at the station or on the road, and so discovered that you were expected and delayed, and in that way conceived the idea of impersonating you. That part is clear enough. But what I cannot understand is how he knew we did not know you by sight."

"His face was familiar. I have seen him somewhere before. Probably he was hanging around the camp last fall, and judged I would know only the doctor. He had to take some risks—probably conceived the whole idea at once when he saw the doctor leave. Sort of 'spontaneous inspiration,' as it were."

"His weak point was in not knowing you had come."

"He did not know it at first. I fancy he had a fairly clear idea of my presense later in the game."

"But is he——"

"Never mind him now," he pleaded. "By your own statement you are in danger of losing your voice over him; and I want you to save your voice," he continued, softly, "for better purposes."

Anne looked up at him. "Yes?" she queried.

"I want you to save it to talk to me—to promise me something," he went on, earnestly.

A wave of delicate color dyed Anne's face from brow to chin. Her eyes fell before his.

"To let me know you better—to write to me. Then, perhaps, next year, when the crocuses come again, you'll promise me more—when you know me."

His face was very grave.

"Well, perhaps,"—Anne's dimples showed in sudden mischief—"in March," she added, "when the crocuses come in March—again."—The Star.



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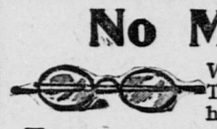
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TWO-BITS AND A NICKEL.

"From Sunset." By H. WALTER BURR.

"Oh, this is grand!" exclaimed George Casey, as he paused for a few moments to enjoy the embracing air and scenery. All about him the mountains lay in tumbled heaps, farther away the foothills sloped gracefully downward, and still farther down in the valley and out over the mining camp he could see the old trail that stretched away to the westward. He was new to these scenes, having recently come to Wyoming from his home in Boston, and he was drinking in the atmosphere of the new life to the fullest.

"Y-a-s," drawled the girl as she overtook her companion; "but I'm a thinkin' as how we better start fer home. It's a-gettin' purty late, an' we're some twelve miles from town. We can't much more than git there by dark."

"Two-bits," said George, tauntingly, "I believe you're a coward. Here you were born and raised in this country, and you're scared about being out in the hills after dark. Now, I'm a tenderfoot, and yet I would'nt be afraid to wander all over these hills from now until morning."

George Casey was indeed a "tenderfoot," but this was not the worst of his failings. Raised in a wealthy family, he had been given everything he wished, and had ruled his father's house to suit himself. That he was the most important portion of the family, he did not for a moment doubt, and it was his greatest desire that others should share that opinion with regard to him. When he found that he was to spend the summer in Wyoming looking after some mining interests, he determined that of all other things he would show the people there that here was one tenderfoot that was not so tender after all. The few friends whom he had made on first arriving at Cold Springs, had soon tired of his lordly ways and the only one who cared to accompany him on his various journeys over the hills was Two-bits, who followed him around like a faithful dog.

Nobody could tell where Two-bits got her name. She was a rough, uncouth girl of fourteen years, born in the wilds and true to her birthplace. The high cheek bones and swarthy features told of Indian blood—a fact of which she was proud.

No two characters could possibly have been more oppposite than those of George Casey and Two-bits. She had always been accustomed to associating with roughly-dressed, brown-featured, bow-legged cowboys, who treated her like one of their own kind, and sometimes enjoyed teasing her for the amusement of the gang. An admiration had been awakened in her for this smooth-shaven, well dressed, polite young gentleman who had come from the land of which she had heard such wonderful stories. She had dreamed of such individuals but had never seen one before. He appreciated the fact that she admired him, and since no one else in that immediate vicinity seemed to share the feeling, he gladly allowed her the monopoly of it.

So the two had formed a sort of social system all their own, with just two classes —master and vassal.

"N-a-w," she drawled, "I ain't no coward, either. But I tell you, we can't go back the way we come, fer it's too long round. We got to go straight back toward the Springs, an' it's a good four hours' walk. Mebbe yer don't know thet them there hills west above the camp has got fire all under 'em. They is great big cracks thar, thet is so warm yer can hardly bear yer hand in 'em. Mebbe yer wouldn't like ter fall down one of 'em inter the fire."

"Ho, ho, ho!" laughed the tenderfoot; "such a ghost story. Now Miss," he added, "do you see that big pile of rocks yonder? Well, that's the highest place there is around here, and I'm going to go there."

"Huh!" muttered Two-bits. "Yer kent either. " A while back yer thought this was the highest—her yer are, an' thet's the highest. It'll be the same way when yer git thar; the highest will be just beyond. I tell yer, it's time to go home."

"Go home, then, if you want to, and are afraid. I'm going on. It isn't more than a mile farther."

"It's all of five miles!" she declared; but the master started along, and the faithful slave followed obediently. If he were going, there was nothing for it but that he must accompany him. They trudged along in silence for half an hour, and still the peak seemed as far away as ever.

"Confound it!" said George, at last, "if we had not stopped so long to talk about it, we could have been there before this. I suppose it's too late to go any farther."

Had Two-bits been more cultured and learned, it is likely she would have said, "I told you so." But she only turned as doggedly as before, and followed him back toward the camp.

The sun had gone down, and soon the long twilight was drawing to a close. Now and then the howl of a cyote was heard far out over the hills, and in another direction the answering note of its mate. The echo made the whole region take up the sound, until it seemed that the two lone travelers must be in the midst of an entire pack of the creatures.

"Yer may as well let me take the lead," said Two-bits; and not waiting for his consent, she pushed her way ahead of him. He had called her a coward, and she would show him that she was not one.

He willingly took his place behind the guide, for he felt safer when he knew that she had taken the responsibility of leading. He secretly wished that he had taken her advice and started home sooner, but he would not admit it to her.

"Yer'll hef ter hustle faster'n thet," she remarked, "er it'll be all up with us when we come ter the Burnin' Hills. Peers as though I could feel the heat right now. There! Look yonder!"

They were now on an eminence commanding a good view of the lower hills, and as they looked down into the darkness they could see distinctly long lines of glowing red, streaking the earth like the trails of fiery serpents. The redness pulsated like a thing of life, and as it did so the very ground about seemed to heave up and down. Then suddenly all was darkness again.

"Yer see," she continued, "I may be a coward, an' all thet. Mebbe so. It may a bin all a ghost story, too. But there it is, an' we got ter cross thet place.

The brave young man was getting really scared. He had never before been out in the mountains in the night time, and the awful stillness, broken now and then by unpleasant sounds peculiar to the mountain country, awed and frightened him. His teeth were fairly chattering.

"I—I—wish we had started back sooner," he managed to say. "I—I—had no idea it was so bad."

"Yer might a had a purty good idea," she answered; "but it ain't a-goin' to do no good ter git scared now. Come along faster."

By this time they were nearing the dreaded place. Suddenly, as she reached forward her foot to take a step, she realized instinctively that it was not finding a solid footing as soon as it should. A sudden and uncommon warmth came upward, and in another instant the faint glow was seen, showing her a chasm, with the further brink some three feet away. Leaping across she called to her companion, "Mind yer eye!" They had changed places—she was now the master and he the slave.

"What is it?" he asked, as he neared the place. Just then he took the fatal step, and felt himself falling. But the girl was quick. Suddenly reaching out her arm, she grasped him by the hand and fairly dragged him across the chasm.

"Well, I never!" he exclaimed in fright. "That's something awful, don't you know. I say are there many more like that?"

"Come on, an' quit yer talkin'," was the pre-emptory order.

"But I say, Two-bits, it isn't safe, is it?" he called after her.

"I ain't afeard," she answered; "if you are, why stay where you are, or go back an' find the highest peak."

"Blast the little imp," he muttered. "I wonder if she's going to go away and leave me out here all alone. Perhaps it would serve me right, for I suppose it's all my own fault. But really, I had no idea there was any truth in what she said."

"Hello, Two-bits! Don't run away and leave me all alone!" And there came into his throat something very like a sob.

"Look out there!" he heard her call; and in the darkness he saw her some five feet ahead of him. "Don't try to walk thar, or yer'll fall in, sure. It's wide, I tell yer, and it's hot, too."

"Well, what will I do?" he asked, "I can't stay here all night."

"Mebbe yer could jump across. I did—but I'm only a coward." She was becoming sarcastic, but not without purpose. The child was beginning to see that the young man would need every incentive she could offer to get him to put forth his best efforts. She had no doubt of her own ability to clear all the chasms, but she was quite sure that her companion was not accustomed to such tricks. Now, he stood like a scared child on the opposite side of the ditch. If the situation had not been so serious, it would have been comical.

"Well, yer comin'?" she asked, impatiently.

He stepped back for a run, but when he came to the edge again he stopped short and looked ruefully at the red glow beneath him. He held out his hand and drew it back suddenly, as he felt the intense heat. Then what little courage he possessed forsook him, and he began to whimper.

"I just can't make it, Two-bits. Whatever shall I do?"

"W-a-ll," drawled the matter-of-fact girl, "I s'pose I could go ahead an' git some of the fellers from town ter come out an' help yer across. They'll make no end of fun of yer, though."

"Blast the fun!" he cried. "Hurry up and get me out of this, most anyway."

"All right. Stay where you are, and I'll be back after a while;" and she bounded away like a deer, leaving George Casey sitting there in the night alone.

Minutes dragged like hours, and the darkness seemed to grow thicker every moment, except when it was penetrated by that uncanny glow from down below. Then, as he strained his eyes to catch sight of the rescuing party, he thought with bitter anguish of the jokes that would be enjoyed at his expense by the fellows in the camp. He knew that he had tried to lord it over them, and now they would have a chance to get even. He could imagine Two-bits, as she ran into the "Last Chance," and in great hilarity told the boys how she had left "thet feller from Boston" out on the edge of a chasm on Burning Hills. He could almost hear their loud laughter as they prepared to come in search of him.

In the midst of these thoughts he spied a light in the distance. It wavered, was lost, and appeared again. Yes, it was a lantern, and it was bearing toward him. Should he shout and show them where he was? No, that would only add pleasure to their huge joke. He would remain quiet, even at the risk of having them miss him.

"If Two-bits only had sense enough to tell them some yarn about me getting hurt, or something of that kind," he said. Then he remembered that she had not been in the best humor, and decided that she would probably enjoy the sport as much as any of the others.

"Hello!" called a voice, "Where are yer, Mr. Casey?" It was the voice of Two-bits, and it was sweet music in his ear.

"Right this way, Two-bits," he answered. "Have you brought help?"

She came to the other side of the gulf, and thrusting a stout plank out toward him she drawled:

"Y-a-s. Thet's er help. Did yer think I was a-goin' ter give yer away ter the gang? Yer would never a-heard the last of it. I guess we ken make it all right with this here." Then, making sure the plank was resting securely on either side, she ordered, "Now, git spry, and don't waste no time. Hop across, I tell yer!"

As they came to the last crevice where the board was necessary, George paused.

"W-a-ll," drawled Two-bits, as she waited, with arms akimbo, "this is the last one. Yer goin' to give up now? If yer do, I'll leave yer fer good, dead sure."

"Two-bits," said George, and there was considerable pathos in his voice; "Two-bits," he repeated, "will you forgive me for calling you a coward? You are the bravest girl I ever knew, and you've been real kind to me to-night. Will you forgive me?"

"Aw, come along with yer," said the girl, greatly embarrassed. "It's my 'pinion yer fellers in the east jist talk ter hear yer heads roar half the time, and don't mean what yer say."

They neared the town, walking side by side. The board had been thrown away, and from their appearance no one would have known that anything out of the ordinary had occurred. As he left her at her own door he pressed her hand tightly, and said:

"You are a brave girl—a regular little heroine."

Next day she found a pony tied to the post in front of her mother's house, and on the beautiful saddle which it bore, was pinned a note which read:

"This is Nickel, a present to Two-bits, the brave little girl who was good to a coward."



SHE CAME TO THE OTHER SIDE OF THE GULF.

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MRS. WHITLAW REID.

room of the season, to be held May 25, at which she will present many American women, some of whom will be her guests.

Naturally, the presentation most important to the American colony in London this season will be that of Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, President Roosevelt's daughter. During their stay in London, Mr. and Mrs Longworth will be the guests of the Reids at Dorchester House, where the suite occupied by the ambassador and his wife will be at the disposal of the Longworths. To add to the attractiveness of these rooms, some choice boudoir furniture has recently arrived from France to lend a fresher bridal beauty to them.

Exiled Queen Ranavalo.

Among the members of the ruling families of the orld, most of whom have known many sorrows, there are few figures so pathetic as that of Ranavalo, the ex-Queen of Madagascar, who is now on a visit to Paris, and who since 1897 has been a queen without a throne, living in Algiers on the charity somewhat grudgingly vouchsafed her by the French Government.

Ranavalo is now forty-four, and, although her complexion inclines to a dusky shade, she is by no means unattractive. She possesses a distinctly good figure, dresses with much taste, and wears her clothes with distinction. She ruled over Madagascar for fourteen years, and, like the two queens who preceded her, became the wife of the Prime Minister. When she began her reign the country was at war with France.

Chinchillas Becoming Scarce.

The chinchilla, the little rat-like animal which produces the popular fur, is in danger of extinction.

The chinchillas were formerly found in great numbers in the high ranges of the Andes, in Bolivia and Chili, but owing to the demand for their skins they have been ruthlessly hunted, in season and out of season, and the Chilean Government finds it almost impossible to enforce a law which has been passed for their protection.

The exports from Coquimbo, the principal port for this trade, amounted last year to twelve thousand dozen skins, and the prices paid were almost double those of the previous year.

Joke on Time.

A Pennsylvanian named Weeks, with a chronic habit of purloining watches, has been given the Time of his life by the judge, who sent him up for ten years.—New York Evening Mail. What is the difference? He is no friend of Hours.—Washington Post. Wait a Minute. We Second the motion.—Chicago Tribune.

Year! Year! What's all this about anyway?—Wichita Eagle.

This squib has been going the rounds so long, that it appears to us a little Decade.

Most Blessed of Emotions.

Oh, toiling hands of mortals! Soon, soon it seems to you, you must come forth on some conspicuous hilltop, and but a little way further, against the setting sun, descry the spires of El Dorado. Little do ye know your own blessedness, for to travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive, and the true success is to labor.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

The Newest Wearing Apparel.

The Princess gown occupies the centre of fashion's stage for spring and summer, and will doubtless "go to mill and to meeting" during the coming months. It appears in all sorts of gowns from the exquisite creations for evening to the walking skirt and its accompanying bolero, but there are those who cannot and will not wear this style of garment, and for these there are very pretty skirts, cut circular, and flaring widely about the lower edge. These skirts are constructed from all sorts of materials, even to the thinnest of summer fabrics, and if properly made they will not necessarily give much trouble by sagging. However, for the skirt of washing stuff, the gored models are much more satisfactory and patterns for these can be obtained with the modish flare about the bottom.

The vogue of the circular skirt has led to the fashion for flat skirt trimmings. These sometimes take the form of stitched bands of the material or silk, while braids of one or several kinds are often interlaced in design about the bottom. Another mode of skirt trimming much used is consecutive rows of shaped flounces, one over-lapping the other and often ending at each side of the front panel. One might almost say that the front panel in unbroken length from waistband to hem prevails in the majority of gowns.

When bands of the same fabric as the skirt are put on as trimming they are usually piped with a contrasting color; the tunic and flounce being often suggested by the manner in which these are applied.

As for coats, the bolero is in high feather this year, and figures in all varieties of wear from the ornamental to the useful. As an ornament it appears in the negligee of the morning as well as upon the evening toilette. The little lace and embroidered boleros are to be much worn with soft silk and summer gowns and will prove very fetching adjuncts to the toilette.

Every woman and girl will do well to provide herself with several lingerie waists for nice wear. These little blouses are very important in the wardrobe, no matter how meagre or sumptuous it be. They can be had in a great variety of styles and in all of the sheer summer fabrics. Those embroidered, or inset with lace, are very dainty and considered quite suitable for any occasion where one needs to look well. On cool days they can be worn over a slip of pink, blue or lavendar and be very pretty and becoming. Many of these waists are made with elbow sleeves but they can be had with the long sleeve—and some of the newest imported blouses are made with sleeves which end in a long point over the hand.

In materials, no one will go astray in purchasing voile and linen for her spring and summer gowns. There are linens of all kinds from the sheer handkerchief qualities to the fine unbleached linens. Then there are soft cashmeres, raw silks, mohairs and eoliennes as well as the immortal serge. White is promised much vogue for summer, and mixed with black it is very smart for the new suits. These suitings are mostly in small checks, or stripes.

Was a "Nonymous" Letter.

A certain Congressman from Virginia has long retained in his employ a colored man by the name of Ezekiel. One morning the master started for the Capitol, leaving behind him a letter he had forgotten. Sometime in the afternoon he remembered the communication, and, as it was of some importance, he hastened back home only to find that the letter was nowhere to be seen in his library. He had a distinct recollection that it had been left on the table. He summoned Ezekiel and asked if he had seen it.

"Yassah, yo' lef' it on yo' table."

"Then where is it now?"

"I mailed it, sah."

"You mailed it! Why, Zeke, I had not put the name and address on the envelope!"

"Jes' so, sah! I thought it was one of dem nonymous communicashuns."

PALISADE PATTERNS.



Number 6416.

PRICE, 10 CENTS EACH.

A DELIGHTFUL MORNING GOWN.

If a dainty material be used, the morning gown is one instance where "simplicity is grace." The gown shown is developed in a prettily flowered dimity with trimming bands of plain color. These simulate a shallow yoke about the neck and add greatly to its attractiveness. The elbow sleeve is finished with a narrow band and two bias ruffles. The back of the gown is fitted while the front hangs from the shoulder and is girdled at the waist by a broad crushed ribbon. The design is easily carried out at home and suitable to any seasonable fabric. In the medium size 8 yards of 33-inch material are needed.

6416—Sizes, 32 to 42 inches, bust measure.

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For 10 cents enclosed please send pattern No. 6416 to the following address:

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This is a strong assertion, but we will refund your money if not satisfied. Our remedy is prepared for this one ailment. Write for particulars.

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To any RESPONSIBLE party we will ship a *genuine Edison* phonograph outfit direct from us to your home on 48 hours FREE TRIAL—no money down; no C. O. D.; no formality from responsible people—and if you are not *glad* to keep the outfit, return at our expense. Otherwise send the cash *after* FREE TRIAL or pay at lowest cash price $2.00 A MONTH (50c a week or more according to price of outfit.) Easiest payments at positively lowest cash prices established by Mr. Edison himself! *Remember—you pay us nothing unless satisfied after free trial.* Write at once for free Edison catalogs.

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Free to phonograph owners—latest Edison record catalogs.

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Don't Be Fat.

My New Obesity Food Quickly Reduces Your Weight to Normal, Requires No Starvation Process and is Absolutely Safe.

TRIAL PACKAGE MAILED FREE.

My new Obesity Food, taken at mealtime compels perfect assimilation of the food and sends the food nutriment where it belongs



The Above Illustration Shows the Remarkable Effects of This Wonderful Obesity Food—What It Has Done For Others It Will Do For You.

It requires no starvation process. You can eat all you want. It makes muscle, bone, sinew, nerve and brain tissue out of the excess fat, and quickly reduces your weight to normal. It takes off the big stomach and relieves the compressed condition and enables the heart to act freely and the lungs to expand naturally and the kidneys and liver to perform their functions in a natural manner. You will feel better the first day you try this wonderful home food. Fill out coupon herewith and mail to-day.

FREE

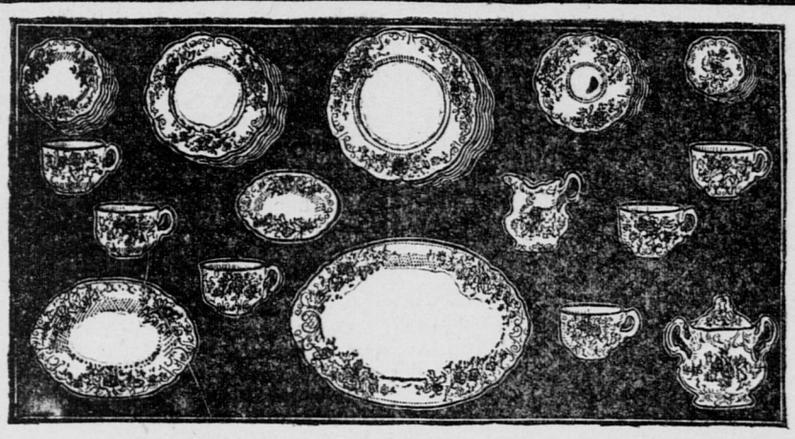
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THIS BOOK FREE

How to select a good furnace. No. 45 Leader Steel Furnace costs $49, freight paid. Other sizes. Write, Hess Warm'g & Vent'g Co., 744 Tacoma Bldg., Chicago.



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An Unparalleled Offer made by the Leading Magazine of the West.

Forty-two pieces of American China (semi-porcelain) given FREE for a small club of subscriptions. Six dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups and saucers, 6 fruits, 6 butters, a sugar bowl with lid, a cream pitcher, a steak plate, a vegetable dish and an olive dish, all of the best ware, decorated in five colors and gold. This is not a cheap "premium" set, but just such ware as you would buy at a first-class store.

AND WE PAY ALL THE FREIGHT TO ANY POINT EAST OF DENVER.

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Please send me Agent's Outfit, Sample copies and a lithograph of the Cottage Dinner Set, by mail, postpaid.

Name.....

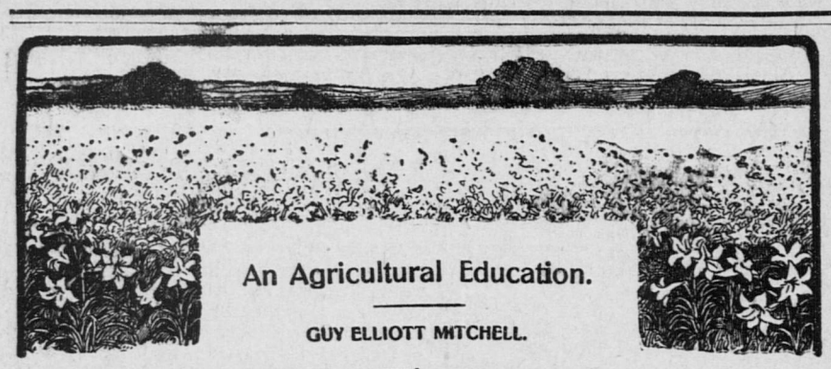
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Fill out and mail this coupon to-day. Do not delay.

THE HOUSEKEEPER CORPORATION, Coupon
Minneapolis, Minn. No. 2.
Please enter my subscription to THE HOUSEKEEPER. After receiving three copies I will send you 60 cents for the year's subscription if I think the magazine worth the price. If I do not think it worth the price I will write you to stop sending it. You are then to make no charge for the copies sent me.

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An Agricultural Education.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

The following interesting account of the life work of Edgar J. Hollister is sketched by Mrs. Grannis, who has had the opportunity of personally observing some of the results of his wonderful activity. Except for Dean Hollister's retiring modesty regarding his own performances, Mrs. Grannis says that it would be possible to present many more stimulating incidents of difficulties overcome. All in all, his life work is doing much not only for American agriculture, per se; but for the advancement of the idea that brainwork-farming pays, and that there is as promising a field in this line of endeavor as in any of the mercantile or industrial occupations.

Through Toil to Triumph.

By Anna C. Grannis.

It is a far cry from a Canadian farmer boy in the sixties to the Dean of Agriculture to-day in a rising institution in the West, yet, by the application of science to practical farming, such a change has been wrought by Edgar J. Hollister, a soil expert of wide reputation.

No agricultural college opened its friendly doors to this young pioneer, nor was the Canadian government so deeply interested at that time as now, in its farming population. Books on the subject were few and fell woefully short of the mark, yet he knew neither discouragement nor dismay.

A call from western Ontario, his birth place, came in 1873 and in response, some time was spent in setting out peach orchards, the work losing its irksomeness because of the study which accompanied it. Moreover, at this point a company was engaged in reclaiming some twenty-five thousand acres of land by the drainage of an inland lake. The young man assisted in some of the surveys and was in touch with the chief engineer of the work. His enthusiasm was aroused by the anticipation of the results which would come from the addition of such a large acreage, which hitherto worthless, was now, by reducing it to cultivation, to be made productive.

After some further years of study and preparation Mr. Hollister became interested in the organization of a company for the development of a large tract of swamp. The land was cleared of brush and reclaimed to cultivation, buildings erected, machinery installed and a system of farming, very nearly perfect, was established. Fields of six acres were made to produce an income of $3,000.00 each, while others of four acres produced $1,800.00. Of the latter $1,200.00 was net; while thirty-five acres was made to yield $14,000.00 gross at an expense of $8,000.00. Of course, these were special crops such as celery, onions and other vegetables

SLOW PROCESS OF NATURE.

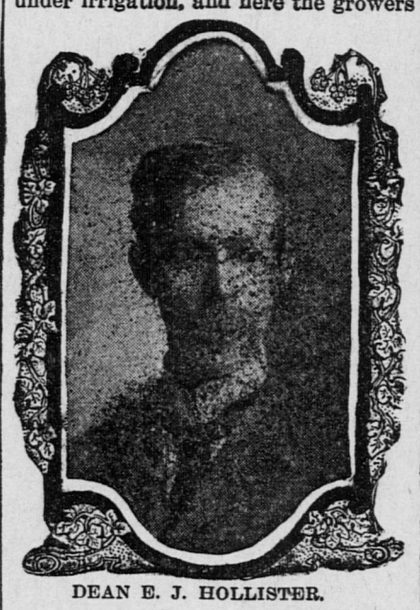
In some instances five years is the period allowed for the reclamation of land by the slow process of nature after the drainage has been obtained. Even then these lands may fail to produce paying crops, because of their deficiency in essential elements such as lime, potash, phosphoric acid and magnesia. These are some of the forces which go to make stability in plants. It is true that such lands contain a large percentage of nitrogen, accumulated from the decomposition of vegetable matter annually produced in low places. However, this nitrogen, which would produce growth were it available, is in an unknown quantity and available only when sufficient moisture is present, yet does not produce the same results upon crops as nitrogen derived from other sources, such as bone, dried blood or barnyard manure.

To make these lands productive immediately after drainage, it is necessary to correct their acid condition by the use of lime and by disintegration of the soil particles, thereby increasing their powers to retain water and absorb oxygen. These forces together, will act on potash and the three absolute essentials to plant growth are nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash, and phosphoric acid and make them available as plant food.

Mr. Hollister visited Florida and secured a tract of land which for five years was used experimentally. Although he was in one case much handicapped by inadequate drainage, which it was not found practical to improve, the results were, however, very satisfactory.

In 1895, in Canada, the next field of operation, a phenominal success resulted in eighteen months. Here Mr. Hollister proceeded upon the theory that, climatic conditions being equal, certain crops are adapted to certain soils, and that planting those which will bring the greatest revenue will enhance the value of the land, inspire the people with enthusiasm and encourage development in all lines of trade. For example, Kalamazoo, Michigan, was once surrounded by bogs and flats worth scarcely $10.00 an acre. After the incoming of the Hollanders, who began raising celery on these supposedly worthless la- -, $600,000.00 was brought annually to the town by the sale of this vegetable. In ten years' time the land increased in value to $900.00 an acre.

In 1899, a trip was made to Colorado where the people were farming under irrigation, and here the growers



DEAN E. J. HOLLISTER.

were taught the economical use of water and the method of creating a favorable environment for plants. A visit was made to Maryland, where experiments with soil and plant life added still further to the experimenter's fund of knowledge, but in 1901, the most difficult and seemingly impossible work was to come, i.e., the reclaiming of tidal lands on the north shore of Long Island Sound. The Department of Agriculture already had had a man in the field, who had reported the feasibility of reclamation but by slow processes, and that investigation revealed too many failures.

In spite of this, Mr. Hollister had sufficient knowledge, gained experimentally, to suggest success, added to which was the further information gained during a four years' residence in Washington, D. C., for the express purpose of consultation and co-operation with the experts of the Department of Agriculture. An experiment was first made on a small tract on the south side of Long Island, where the salt bog had simply been taken up and thrown inside of a dike, constructed of lumber sufficiently strong to withstand the tide. This bog was made smooth and even, and chemically treated in the month of August. By the -t of October the surface was covered with a beautiful growth of tame grass six inches high. This might certainly be termed, "A Quick Process Route." Work on a sixty-acre tract on the north side was begun in June and completed in December of the same year. On this land, covered the previous autumn with salt water, nine hundred bushels of turnips were produced on two acres during the first season. Rye, oats, celery and vegetables throve on the same tract. The following year twenty acres were seeded to meadow land in April. By August it was covered by a beautiful turf, strong enough to hold up cattle pastured thereon. The remaining portion of the sixty acres produced luxuriant crops of vegetables and corn. A year later the meadow yielded four tons of hay to the acre and was considered a great demonstration of the productiveness of these lands under applied science.

MAKING SEA LAND PRODUCE.

Another equally successful experiment was conducted by this "Wizard of the Soil" on this same tract, viz., the transforming of a five-acre tract of sea sand to a loamy condition. The soil was first treated with chemical fertilizers and in the fall rye was sown, which covered the ground in winter and made a full growth the following spring. This crop was plowed under in June and followed by a crop of corn sown broadcast. The corn was plowed down in the fall and the sand lot planted in rye. It will be seen that in this process nature was being assisted by moisture and sunlight to change sand into rye and corn stalks. Then the sand, by the natural process of decomposition of these grains, brought about a complete change in the physical condition of the soil.

The work of this interesting man attracted the attention of many people pursuing scientific agriculture, among whom was H. J. Heinz, the pickle manufacturer—57 kinds—who is interested not only in the culture of the vegetable kingdom but in the -tel- -ctual growth of boys, and through his activity Mr. Hollister was elected Dean of Agriculture at the Agricultural Institute of Winona Lake, Indiana. Here he was seen last summer, handling his crops of embryo farmers who seemed imbued with his enthusiasm and whose first harvest received encomiums from five thousand visiting farmers, who unanimously adopted resolutions endorsing the work.

EDUCATING FOR SMALL FARMS.

A plan is now taking tangible form, which will lead to the establishment of small farms comprising five to twenty acres each. On these farms young men will be taught combined scientific and practical agriculture. They will also demonstrate the possibility of getting an income and genuine happiness from their investments which may well be envied by the salaried man or the man of moderate capital in the city. It is believed too, that this work will have a wholesome effect upon the farmers throughout the country. An increase of even $100.00 in the revenue of each farmer when multiplied by five million, would establish the prosperity of the American Nation, the bulwarks of which are its farming population.

Mr. Hollister is also directing a work of reclamation of a large tract of salt meadow on the Connecticut coast which, when reclaimed, will be used for the purpose of intensive farming, thereby firmly establishing the fact that these lands may be used to furnish employment and bring wealth and happiness to the people.

Thus each day reveals some new progress, and farming, that once seemed a hopeless, hapless drudgery, is being shown a golden highway to an ever increasing success.

Value of Alfalfa to Farm Animals.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture has recently published a study by I. D. Graham of the use of alfalfa for the growing and fattening of animals in the Great Plains region. The results attained by experiments, while of inestimable value to live stock growers in the region mentioned, may well be considered by stockmen in other sections.

Some of the questions considered in the experiments were the composition and digestibility of alfalfa, the calculated cost of nutrients supplied by alfalfa and other feeding stuffs, the value of alfalfa hay cut at different periods of growth, alfalfa as a pasturage, soiling, and hay crop, alfalfa meal, and the value of alfalfa, fresh and cured, for different kinds of farm animals and for poultry. The importance of this crop as a honey-producing plant was also considered.

Finely ground, kiln-dried alfalfa hay, called alfalfa meal, has given satisfactory results as feeding stuff. The commercial article is made from selected alfalfa and mixed with sugar-beet molasses in the proportion of 75 per cent. alfalfa and 25 per cent. molasses.

Horses and mules, it is stated, thrive on alfalfa pasture, and while alfalfa is too rich a food for mature horses unless used in combination with some other roughness, it is an excellent feed for young ones, as it seems to contain just the elements necessary to develop bone, muscle, and consequent size. Caution should be used, however, in feeding alfalfa to horses, particularly if they have not been accustomed to it. Like other concentrated feeds, it seems to stimulate all the physical processes to such an extent that various disorders of the digestive system may appear. This is particularly noticeable in the urinary and perspiratory glands.

When alfalfa is fed to horses in considerable quantity the grain ration must be proportionately reduced and an abundance of other roughness furnished. When horses have attained a mature age and it is desirable to change from other hay to alfalfa, this change must be very gradual, and the alfalfa selected for this purpose should be more advanced in growth at the time of cutting than that which is to be fed to cattle or sheep. As a general statement, very ripe alfalfa hay is the best to use for working and driving horses, while that prepared in the usual way—that is, cut when the field is about one-tenth in bloom—is better for the colts. In any event, horses that are fed alfalfa hay must be given abundant exercise.

For dairy and beef cattle and for sheep, alfalfa has given very good results. As regards the use of alfalfa hay for pigs, it is considered better to cut it early, so that a larger proportion of leaves may be saved and consequently a larger proportion of protein conserved. While late cutting, after the leaves have fallen somewhat and the stem hardened, is better for horses; for pigs, especially growing pigs, the crop should be so harvested as to save the largest number of leaves. Experience teaches also that the third or fourth crop is better for pigs because it is softer and more palatable. It is always wise to provide some sort of a trough or rack with a floor in it for feeding alfalfa to hogs.

Alfalfa in its green state, or when used as hay or ensilage, is a first-class poultry food. Poultry will pasture on it during the summer and thrive. It is best for poultry to use the last cutting of alfalfa, as it is softer in texture, has a larger proportion of leaves, less woody matter, and is more succulent than any other cutting. While poultry of all classes will eat alfalfa hay, or at least the leaves from it, and thrive, it is undoubtedly a better practice to chop or grind it and mix it with a grain ration. A good practice is to steep the alfalfa hay in hot water and let it stand for several hours before feeding.

The Irish Potato.

A rich, sandy loam is best suited to the production of Irish potatoes, and the fertilizers employed should contain high percentage of potash. The main crop of Irish potatoes for family use should be grown elsewhere, but a small area of early ones properly belongs in the garden. The preparation of the soil should be the same as for general garden crops.

In a recent bulletin on farm vegetables, the department of Agriculture recommends that for late potatoes, the rows should be 2½ to 3 feet apart, and the hills 14 to 18 inches apart in the rows. Lay off the rows with a one-horse plow or lister, and drop the seed, one or two pieces in a place, in the bottom of the furrow. Cover the seed to a depth of about 4 inches, using a hoe or a one-horse plow for the purpose. One to three weeks will be required for the potatoes to come up, depending entirely upon the temperature of the soil. The ground may even freeze slightly after the planting has been done, but so long as the frost does not reach the seed potatoes no harm will result, and growth will begin as soon as the soil becomes sufficiently warm.

As soon as the plants appear above the ground and the rows can be followed, the surface soil should be well stirred by means of one of the harrow-toothed cultivators. Good cultivation should be maintained throughout the growing season, with occasional hand hoeing, if necessary, to keep the ground free from weeds. Much depends upon cultivation. Toward the last the soil may be worked up around the plants to hold them erect and protect the tubers from the sun after the vines begin to die. When the tubers are fully ripe the vines will be quite dead, but digging should not be delayed too long, as the potatoes will make a second growth in case wet weather should set in, and weeds will start seriously interfering with harvesting the crop. On a small scale, dig with a spading fork, and on a large scale, use either one of the special digging machines or a turning plow, which latter will cover up a good many potatoes. A late crop may be planted during May or early in June in the North, and harvested late in autumn, when the frost has killed the vines.

After digging the potatoes, they should never be allowed to lie exposed to the sun, or to any light while in storage, as they soon become green and unfit for table use. Early potatoes especially should not be stored in a damp place during the heated part of the summer, keeping best if covered over in a cool, shady shed until the autumn weather sets in, after which they can be placed in a dry cellar or buried in the open ground. The ideal temperature for keeping Irish potatoes would be between 36° and 40° F., but they will not withstand any freezing.

A thousand bushels of potatoes have been raised on one acre. How many farmers, who chance to read this, have raised 200 bushels on an equal plot? And there are some who can not grow 100 bushels on their acre.



STUDENTS CLEANING OUT A DRAIN AT WINONA.



WINONA BOYS SELECTING WHEAT FOR SEED.

WINONA PARK SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Mary was Diseased.

Mary had a swarm of bees,
And they, to save their lives,
Must go wherever Mary went—
'Cause Mary had the "hives."

There were about one million deaths in India from plague last year.

A set of Scottish bag-pipes costs from $25 to $250.

Japanese jinrikishas are being established in the principal cities of eastern Asia.

There are 4,537 textile factories in Japan.

The national debt of France is $150 a head.

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WANTED: A Hundred Firemen and Brakemen on different railroads. Age 20 to 30, good sight and hearing. Experience unnecessary. Firemen $100 monthly, become Engineers and earn $200. Brakemen $70 monthly, become Conductors and earn $150. Positions awaiting competent men. Send stamps for particulars. Name position preferred. Railway Association, Room 65, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED: Amateur photographs suitable for art and advertising subjects. Mail print and price with postage for return if not accepted, to The Geo. R. Lawrence Company, 274 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WE WANT A HUSTLING AGENT in your town for the only automatic shears, the Sheer-Cut Shears. Best shears, best terms. Credit given. Orders filled same day received. Novelty Shear Co., 184 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMEN TO SELL the largest line of souvenir post cards in the country. Also large line of advertising fans. Excellent side line. Good Commission and Prompt Settlement. Alfred Holzman, Publisher, 340 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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REAL ESTATE.

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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY

Reported weekly for the Ledger.

The New Vulcanology.—A Game Clock.—Ant Agriculture.—What is a Cold?—Rubber Fruit.—A Decorative Metal.—Singular Transference of Energy.—The Twentieth Century Engine.—A Bivalve Pompeii.

The mystery of volcanoes is being gradually cleared up by the investigations of radioactivity, if the conclusions of Major C. E. Dutton, U. S. A., are correct. It can no longer be supposed that an eruption is an overflow from the earth's molten interior thirty or forty miles or more below the surface, but the evidence is strong that the source of the material is never more than two or three miles deep, and the quantity is small compared with the mass of the earth—perhaps not more than three cubic miles of lava having been discharged in the greatest recorded outpour. The eruptions, moreover, tend to recur in the same spot—perhaps thousands of times before the activity wanes. This could be explained by assuming that radium is being generated at a depth of two or three miles in each active crater, as the heat from the breaking up of the emanation would accumulate until sufficient to melt a portion of the rocks, and on the discharge of the molten mass through the action of steam or otherwise, the process would be repeated until the exhaustion of the radium.

A chess-players' time-keeper is the novelty of Herr Veenhoff of Groningen. It consists of two similar small clocks, behind which is a double lever so arranged that B can touch a button to start the clock of A as the latter begins to move, and A can touch another button to stop his own clock and start the other as B's play commences. At the end of the game the clocks show the total time taken for the moves of each player.

The much maligned white ant of South Africa is credited by a resident of Swaziland with doing more good than harm if care is taken of buildings. It has a wonderful fertilizing effect on the soil, and maize and other crops grow twice as large near ant-hills as elsewhere.

The common cold is now classed by some authorities among the diseases due to bacteria. It has not been settled that any particular organism is the cause, but it seems that more than one species may play an active part and a recent British investigator reports that in one severe, local epidemic he found Micrococcus catarrhalis present in all cases, while in two other epidemics, both of a severely infectious character, the bacillus of Friedlander was recognized in every case examined at its onset. The organism, however, often disappears within 24 or 48 hours. In the second and third epidemics reinfection sometimes occurred, producing either a second acute cold or else a chronic cold lasting for months, and the bacillus was so virulent that it killed inoculated mice, guinea pigs and even rabbits.

A problem for the horticulturists is the production of a profitable rubber bearing fruit, which would make possible an unlimited supply of valuable material without injury to the plants. The fruits of the ordinary plants contain little rubber, but Prof. Warburg, a German, points out that certain parasitic plants—the caoutchouc mistletoes discovered three years ago in Venezuela—hold out the hope that the ideal fruit may be realized. The caoutchouc in some of these species amounts to one-fifth of the weight of the dried fruit. The fruit is not large, but varies in size in the three groups of species of these mistletoes. The caoutchouc, instead of being a milky juice, is in the form of a solid envelope surrounding the seeds.

A novel alloy shown by J. E. Stead at a recent soiree of the London Royal Society offers striking possibilities for ornamental effects. It contains 75 per cent of tin, 20 of antimony and 5 of arsenic; and on slow cooling from fusion it forms semi-spherical, shell like crystals in the metal matrix. Dilute acids dissolve away parts of the matrix, leaving in relief the crystals, which resist on account of richness in antimony and arsenic. The spherical patterns take a high polish and may be given greater prominence by running wax into the cavities.

The paradoxical scientific plaything of Prof. L. R. Wilberforce has been entertaining British physicists. A helical spring is fixed to an unyielding support, and at its lower end it carries a weight, with four screws whose nuts can be so adjusted that the spring vibrates up and down and twists on its vertical axis in approximately the same period. When the adjustment is made the energy of one motion is transferred to the other in a very singular manner. If the spring be pulled down and released, it rapidly ascends and descends, at the same time beginning to oscillate like a balance wheel; the side turning increases as the up-and-down motion lessens, and then the latter ceases altogether. This is but momentary, when a reverse action takes place. That is, the rotation gradually slows down, and the vertical motion increases, the two motions alternating in this curious way for half an hour, and for more than two hours in one apparatus that has been tried.

The development of the steam turbine is one of the notable beginnings of the twentieth century science. The Hon. C. A. Parsons estimates that six years ago the total horse power of such turbines was 60,000 on land and 25,000 on the sea; and that it is now more than 2,000,000 on land and 800,000 on the sea. The chief land use is for large electrical generating stations. The principal savings, as compared with reciprocating engines, is a reduction of 25 to 40 per cent in the total capital cost of steam, and from 10 to 30 per cent in the cost of fuel, with a further economy of 25 to 30 per cent in the engine room staff. A late type of 2000 horse power turbine has 20,000 to 50,000 blades, the surface speed of the several barrels being from 150 to 300 feet per second.

The oyster beds of the bay of Naples are expected to require two years for recovering their normal condition. The cinders from the eruption of Vesuvius have smothered the bivalves, forming a complete covering over them.

Joseph Spohn Kills Himself.

In feeble health and despondent over the loss of his home, Joseph Spohn, 80 years old and one of the first men to conduct a butcher shop on the San Francisco water front, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by swallowing a big dose of carbolic acid on the steps of his home, 2212 Pine street. Neighbors saw the old man stagger and rushed to his assistance, but he died almost immediately.

Previous to the fire Spohn lived with his family at 2332 Union street. The family moved to Oakland, but a couple of weeks ago Mr and Mrs Spohn returned to San Francisco. Mr Spohn's mind was affected by the disaster and the scattering of old friends. Yesterday afternoon, while alone in the house with his wife, he stepped to the front of the house, where he drank the acid from a bottle that he had obtained.

The coroner was notified, but the remains were left at the residence, from which place the funeral will be held next Sunday.

Spohn came to California in 1852, settling in Amador county. From that point he removed to San Francisco and opened the butcher shop of Dugard & Spohn, known as the Clipper market. He resided in San Francisco for forty-six years. Besides a widow, four sons and two daughters survive him. One of the sons, Joseph, was assistant foreman janitor at the Hall of Justice and is still in the employ of the city.—Call.

(Deceased was a brother-in-law of Mrs C. Langhorst. He was about 80 years old, and had been mentally feeble, as the result of extreme age, some time prior to the rash act.—Ed. Ledger.)

Too Curious.

One well known New York woman has discovered, like some others of her sex, that it does not pay to be too curious. One of the old family retainers is a Scotchman named William, who does not believe in glossing over the truth for the sake of sparing his listener's feelings. The woman in question, although possessed of considerable charm of manner, is not a beauty and knows it. Her husband, recently deceased, was a remarkably handsome man, and his wife was one of his sincerest admirers. One day when she was looking at her husband's picture on the mantel in the sitting room William was fussing around the grate, and in a moment of impulse she asked:

"William, what do you think made such a handsome man as Colonel S. marry such a plain woman as me?"

William looked from the portrait to the speaker, meditated a second and answered:

"Must have been heaven's will, ma'am."

The African Drum.

The African drum appears in varied and often picturesque forms. The natives make drums out of shells, tree trunks or earthenware, covered with the skin of some wild animal or sometimes with india rubber. Of the original calabash drums there is probably only one specimen in Europe. Some of the drums are highly ornamented either by painting or carving. One specimen, indeed, has puzzled travelers, for there is depicted on it unmistakably a cross and also a head of European type. A drum found in upper Lualaba has a unique peculiarity in the way of a "sympathetic cord," formed by means of a small tube ingeniously inserted in the side of the instrument, which causes, when the drum is beaten, a vibration resembling that of the reed pipe.—Southern Workman.

A Plea For Soup.

A learned doctor, pleading for soup on every dinner table, says: "A person comes to dinner weary and hungry and needs first something to stimulate the secretions of the stomach. The first course, hot soup, does this by its action upon the nerves which control the blood vessels. Taking the soup slowly is an aid to digestion, and if not a favorite dish fish or oysters can be substituted, serving the same purpose. The joint or roast can then be taken with benefit to the system, and the game, vegetables and sweets should follow in their order, not necessarily in courses for the plain family dinner, however."

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SAYS IT IS A CRIME TO DIE.

Girl's Weird Story of Reincarnation

A few days ago Miss Martha Craig, a slender little woman, young and pleasing of face, sent out an invitation to scientific men all over New York to attend a lecture on the subject, "It is a crime to die."

The lecture was delivered at Lockwood academy, No 126 south Oxford street, Brooklyn. On the evening it was given the hall was filled with psychologists, philosophers and students of theology. The young woman unfolded to them a remarkable theory. She declared that all life is vibration. Through this vibration, she said, it is possible to separate the soul from the body, or to live continuously. Therefore, she argued, it is a crime to die of disease or old age.

That her statements caused the utmost amazement among the students of the occult, as well as scientific men, goes without saying. Prof. A. J. McK. Cattell, the head of the chair of psychology at Columbia university, expressed the opinion that her beliefs were, to say the least, remarkable.

Back of the assertions of this young woman that it is a crime to die, and that the soul can be parted from the body at will, there are facts even more astounding than those set forth in her lecture.

In the first place, she says she can remember two former incarnations of her soul. She said that she could recall having been aGreek girl and then an Indian maiden, living in the wilds of Labrador, before she assumed her present form. In both cases, she said, she died a violent death.

As an Indian she told that she had been burned at the stake by order of her father because she had refused to obey a command given by him.

This much as to Miss Craig's memory concerning her previous lives. Now for what she says she is at present able to do. She says that it is within her power to separate her soul from her body, and at these times she succeeded in visiting another world Just what this world was she said she did not know. She was of the opinion however that it was the planet Mars.

But for the fact that leading scientific men of the century have taken up Miss Craig, the statements she has made might seem absurd. But she is in no sense a woman of the type that might be expected of one who makes such assertions. She has had a thorough education.

Sought Truth in Labrador.

Born in county Antrim, Ireland, she was sent to England by her parents when she was fourteen years old. There she took a course in a seminary and then went to France, studying at Nimes, and later at the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

During all this time she was endeavoring to accomplish one end. She was trying to fathom what Spencer and Darwin and Schopenhauer spent their lives in contemplating. She wanted to know why human beings were put on this earth, whither they were bound, what the ultimate aim in life was.

To continue these studies she came to America. She traveled all over the country, studying anthropology and natural phenomena. Finally she went to Labrador for the sole purpose of observing the aurora borealis. There she says she received the first confirmation of her theory that the law of gravity is a myth. But it would take an endless jumble of confusing words to explain these philosophical theories set forth by Miss Craig. Let it suffice to hear her remarkable story of the freedom of the soul, of reincarnations, and of why it is a crime to die.

I saw her at the Lockwood academy, where she lives. In appearance she seems to be a combination of the two reincarnations she says she has undergone. She has the cheek bones of an Indian and a Grecian profile.

"It is not well for a person with my theories to talk of them," she began. "In the first place, people would think I am queer; but I have now reached a stage in my studies where I am willing to tell what I have really discovered. "Therefore, in explaining my beliefs, I shall begin at the beginning, and let the story tell itself. In doing this, however, I want it understood that I am not a follower of any accepted creed or religion, and that what I tell has been discovered by my own soul.

She was an Indian Girl.

"Will you believe me when I tell you that in the life before this one I was a Canadian Indian girl. I was the daughter of the chief of a wandering tribe. My name was Meta. We traveled for months and months of the year, hunting through the woods and lakes of the great forests of the north land.

"When I was scarcely a young woman I was commanded by my father to accomplish a certain task that was abhorrent to me. I refused and was burned at the stake. I remember all that very clearly. Here is a remarkable proof of its truth. When I was making my recent researches among the almost unexplored wilds of Labrador with my two Indian guides we came upon a small waterfall. It was far in the heart of the country. Suddenly it flashed over me that there was something vaguely familiar in the scenery—that I had seen it before. I asked the guide if the falls had a name. He replied that the Indians called it Meta Metsunta—the Tears of Meta. He said that among the tribes of the north there was a tradition that these falls were the tears of the spirit of an Indian girl called Meta, who was burned at the stake many years ago.

How She Sees the Past.

"That is practically the only one of my former lives in which I remember the facts sequentially. In the others I remember only single scenes generally.

'In the life previous to the last one my father was a wealthy Greek who moved to Rome. I was called Lucella Vera. I had my same independent spirit, which manifested itself in this case in the way I wore my hair. I had so much hair that I could not do it up in the fashion of the times, so I wore it in braids down my back.

A feature in conection with this life is that I have met two people in New York who knew me in that incarnation.

There is nothing wonderful in this. I attribute my knowledge of my past lives partly to my remarkable memory and partly to the fact that in each case I died conscious and knowing that I was going to die.

The trouble is that men do not realize what the human will can accomplish. There is nothing in the universe that is not open to the soul if the mind is strong enough to free it from the body. As I said before, we who follow the higher life do not as a rule risk the ridicule of the world by telling these truths. Mankind will learn them all in time. But I will tell you briefly some of my own experiences.

When I was born into this life I must have been nearly ready for the circle that I am now in; because, before I was 16 years old my soul began to leave my body in the night. I did not know then what it meant. I thought my strange experiences were dreams.

First Flights Through Space.

About this time, while in London, I came into contact with a master, one of the greatest. His name was Marius. He recognized my power, and with his soul I made my first fights through space. He introduced me into an order to which none can be elected excepting those who have reached the plane of our circle. There I was taught how to leave my body at will and how to return to it. Without this teaching I might in one of my flights, have remained too long, and not knowing how to re-enter my body, I would have been found dead.

When I started out into space for the first time the initial sensation was one of darkness, of overwhelming, oppressive blackness unknown on earth. Then gradually out of the void a big, dim, red ball took hazy form, until I recognized it as the earth. Then this slowly faded and disappeared, and I was alone in space.

Can you imagine the awful sensation of realizing that you are rushing through the universe, the exultation of feeling that you are answering the call of the unknown that has stirred the souls of men from the beginning?"

Her whole body seemed to grow tense, and her eyes glowed with an almost spiritual light.

Saw Countless Worlds.

"I seemed to be half enveloped in a faint, filmy cloud that carried me along at an incalculable speed. Above, below me and on every side flashed the lights of countless worlds, and our own was but a speck that I could not see.

"I could not pretend to keep an account of time, but after, it seemed to me, some hours of this flying, before me in space a star was growing larger and larger. In seemingly a few minutes after I had noticed I was approaching it the star had grown into a great planet and I was upon it.

"I wish it were possible for me to give you some idea of that new world. It was a wonderland of beauty. In general respects it resembled our own, but it was so much more gloriously beautiful. The trees, the mountains, the flowers, the rivers, the valleys, and every part of the scene were woven into a harmonious whole that was more wonderful than any dream.

The Animal Eliminated.

"I have already told you more than I am permitted to but I must tell you something about the people. They resembled us in general figure and feature but the same greater beauty that I had seen in the inanimate scenery was present here. In every face and figure the animal was almost entirely eliminated. Their features were cast in a mold of spiritual beauty and nowhere were there in form or feature evidences of bodily indulgences of any kind.

The Garden of Paradise.

"To myself I have always called that planet 'the garden of paradise.' That is the only name that can convey any idea of its unearthly beauty.

"Several times I have been to worlds lower than ours, but I do not wish to talk of them. I have seen things as inconceivably horrible as those were beautiful. It makes me shudder now every time I think of those frightful scenes.

"Yes, my soul has made trips on this earth. Here is an instance of what is possible when one is in the higher life. One night as I lay in bed I heard the voice of a dear old friend calling me to come to her. I left my body. I went out through the walls of the house and in through the walls of hers to her bedside. She was lying awake and very still. She lay there for some time, apparently ill, and finally went to sleep.

"The next day I went to see her and she told me that she had been slightly ill during the night and had been thinking of me. I described to her her position in bed, what she did and at what hour she had been awake. She was much astonished, you may imagine, and more so when I told her how I had learned it.

Why It's a Crime to Die

"But you wish to know what I mean by saying it is a crime to die. Simply this: It is within the power of all of us to pass out of our own volition, painlessly and without fear. Every human being should so master soul and body that he or she may be separated at will, temporarily or permanently. It is man's natural heritage in the scheme of evolution. But it will not be given. It must be earned. It must be won by gaining complete mastery over the mortal body; by conqnering every bodily desire and obeying only the demand of bodily necessity, by triumphing over every earthly passion.

"It is the old story of 'mind over matter.' It is all explained by natural laws. Everything is vibration. Your body is a low level of vibration because it is nearly seven-tenths water. Heat and electricity will destroy water, hence they are finer vibrations. And so on up to the highest plane of vibration, the cosmic forces.

Your soul is but a detached atom of this cosmic force. Therefore it is in the same the same plane of vibration. Yoru mind is in a lower plane because of the body. It lies between your mind and soul. Free your mind of all thought for your body and its pleasures, and it is one with your soul and the cosmic forces. You are then literally in tune with the infinite. It then needs only the desire to bring in the cosmic forces and wrench your soul free of its mortal weight. That is why it is a crime to die of disease and decay like an animal—Cor. Globe Democrat.

Earthquakes and their Causes.

We find the following in George's Weekly of Denver, Colorado, April 26, issue:

"A few days ago one of the daily papers contained an expression from a number of noted scientists relative to the catastrophe at San Francisco.

It is most satisfactory for the world to have some great men who know things. There is where the compensation comes in for the money expended on our colleges and universities.

Read what these scientific gentlemen say through the columns of the paper:

Professor Howe, Denver University: 'Earth is cooling, and shrinkage of interior causes cracking of exterior.'

Professor Milne of London: 'An upheaval in the interior of earth.'

Professor Davidson, University of California: 'Direction of the disturbances ran from north to south.'

Professor Goode, Chicago University: 'Due to the Rocky mountains, which are gradually rising.'

Professor Van Hise, University of Wisconsin: 'San Francisco is dangerously located and will always be subject to severe shocks.'

Professor Holland, Carnegie Institute: 'Trouble is due to Mount Tacoma.'

Professor Wright, Yale: 'Caused by earthquakes now going on in Japan and Formosa.'

Professor Totten, former Yale prophet: 'The whole universe is wound up for disaster.'

Professor Pearson, Yale: 'All California may be shattered by an earthqukae at any time.'

These professors ought to have held a convention before they delivered themselves of their wisdom to the world, as the average, plodding citizen, seeking information, is naturally somewhat rattled after reading what they have to say. It appears to be a case of paying your money and taking your choice.

Our own professor Howe says the shrink-age of the interior caused a cracking of the exterior. It follows, therefore, that an expansion of the interior would mean a shrinkage of the exterior, or in other words the more you inflate a balloon the smaller it grows. The experience of the small boy with a bladder contradicts this theory, but the professor is entitled to his opinion."

We wish that George's Weekly had given us the photographs of these distinguished scientists. Perhaps Life (New York) might supply them.

Clearly, what they don't know isn't worth knowing. We think that all of them are entitled to receive from their respective colleges and universities the degree of F. D., which, being interpreted, means flying Dutchman. Geo. T. Angell.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

One Price, The Lowest Price. THE RED FRONT JACKSON'S CHEAPEST DRY GOODS STORE New Goods Best Goods

Our Clothing Stock is Complete

We have on our counters an entire new and up-to-date stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothes. No broken lots, no out sizes; all lines are full. If you come to us you are sure of a fit. All our clothes are Eastern make and imported direct from the factories, and we are thus in a position to sell them at the lowest figures regardless of the scarcity of goods in California markets, occasioned by the San Francisco disaster, which caused such a tremendous raise in prices throughout the Middle West.

Men's Two-Piece Summer Suits
California price $11.50.
Eastern price—our price $8

Men's Gray-Plaid Business Suit
California Price $12.50
Eastern price—our price—$8.50.

Men's Working Shoes
Notwithstanding the constant raise in the price of leather, our Shoes are sold at the same old rates, and in addition to the low figures we guarantee them to wear to the satisfaction of the purchaser, or we give a new pair.

We recommend our "Emporia" as a good $2.00 Working shoe for Men.

Best Values in Men's Hats.
We were fortunate in buying a big stock of Men's Hats a few weeks before the recent San Francisco catastrophe, and are thus enabled to satisfy our trade in any desirable style at old price.

$2 Men's Fedoras Our price $1.25

$1.50 Men's Cowboy Hats Our price $1.00

READ THIS.
MOST LIBERAL OFFER.
THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE HORROR

MOUNT VESUVIUS' ERUPTIONS AND THE WORLD'S GREAT DISASTERS GRAPHICALLY TOLD AND BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED

THIS BOOK, just from the press, is one that you want. The columns printed describing the destruction of San Francisco and its surrounding cities have not told half the story. Then the recent eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, destroying fair cities of Italy as it destoyed Pompeii and Herculaneum in 79 A. D., is fresh in every mind. Recounting faithfully other events, the books is a COMPLETE HISTORY of earthquahes, volcanoes and other great disasters that have brought sorrow and suffering to millions. This book, in beautiful cloth binding, is illustrated from photographic views of San Francisco and surrounding towns, taken immediately after the disaster, together with accurate views of Mt. Vesuvius and its surroundings. In fact every every event described, is thus illustrated. The book contains 400 pages, printed on good paper from new type, and will be a valuable addition to any library. Through our close arrangements with the most progressive of all weekly newspapers—THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN—we offer you a year's subscription to the AMADOR LEDGER and the Weekly Inter Ocean and this book for only $2 90. Order to-day. Books will be delivered from the Amador Ledger office. If by mail 25c extra for postage must be added.

The subscription price of Ledger is	$2.50
Retail price of book	1.50
Weekly Inter Ocean	1.00
Total	$5.00
We furnish all for	$2 90

This is a strictly cash in advance proposition, open to new and old subscribers. Those in arrears can avail themselves of this offer by paying all arrearage and the above sum in advance.

Sad Death of a Little Girl

Little May Bray, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Bray, came to her death by accidental drowning last Saturday afternoon near the family home at Blue Ravine. The little girl had been playing in the yard and was missed by her mother, who thought that the child had gone to meet the father, who was due home from work. Mr Bray soon arrived, but had seen nothing of the little one. A search was immediately made and her parents were horrified when they found the dead body of their daughter in a ditch not far from the house. The child had evidently wandered to the place and fallen into the ditch. Little May was a bright, pretty child, agep 2 years, 5 months and 18 days, and her death was a severe shock to the fond parents, who have the heartfelt sympathy of their neighbors and friends.—Folsom Telegraph June 9th.

The victim was a grandchild of Mrs Mehrtens, and a great grand child of the late Mrs. S. Smith, who is now in Jackson, and who at one time kept the Central hotel here. Mr and Mrs Bray are also well known in this county.

Assessor's Notice.

The county assessor hereby announces that he will be at his office in Jackson, from now on for the purpose of assessing taxable property, and receiving statements from property-holders.

J. MARCHANT,
County Assessor.

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge
gives rosy cheeks and active health to pale, sickly children.
And it is good for their elders, too.
Ask your druggist for it.

THE AMADOR LEDGER

Published Fridays by

R. WEBB - - - - Editor and Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One year (in advance)	$2 50
One year (if not in advance)	3 00
Six months	1 25
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One or more copies, each	5

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CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

Official Paper of Amador co.

FRIDAY..... JUNE 15, 1906

A Bugaboo About Law.

We have no patience with the hue and cry usually heard about the enforcement of concededly bad and unjust laws. The better plan to deal with iniquitous laws is to ignore them; let them remain dead upon the statute books—monuments only to crude notions of those who passed them. No amount of enforcement will make a poor law seem right in the minds of honest law abiding men. When we say "law abiding" men—we refer to those who have the highest respect for true laws—laws which safeguard the rights of citizens; which protect the man in his person and the enjoyment of his property, and punishes the wrong doer who attempts to injure him in such rights. It is only such enactments that are entitled to the sacred name of "law." Others are of the counterfeit stamp, and as such are worthy of the contempt rather than the respect of upright men. It makes one tired to hear people say that simply because some enactment has been branded "law" it therefore should be enforced—regardless of its character—regardless of whether it is of the genuine or bogus kind. Away with such ideas. Law is the condensation of the wisdom of the ages as to what is right between man and man. Through travail and darkness of past ages we have reached the light of the present. Doubtless we are far removed yet from the perfect day, but we are inmeasurably ahead of the centuries that have gone before. Some of the greatest atrocities recorded in history were perpetrated under the guise and in the name of law. In the dark ages they did what some would seemingly be willing to do now—use the law to throw a fitful glamor of sanctity around iniquity. It was under color of law that some of the world's greatest and best men were tortured and executed. The fires of martyrdom, the tortures of the inquisition, were all sanctioned by law. So called witches were put to death at the stake in conformity with the laws of those times. No doubt the same argument was resorted to in defense of such persecution in those days that we hear once in a while now—"the best way to get rid of a bad law is to enforce it."

This subterfuge of an excuse has not passed muster with the verdict of history. Those who forfeited their lives in protest against unrighteous laws, are hailed in these days as heroes, who sacrificed life in the cause of right; while those who aided in the enforcement of such laws are looked upon as the real criminals. No sentimental nonsense of the sanctity of everything that is branded as law is allowed to redeem the persecutors from the infamy of their deeds, or to rob the persecuted from their well-earned niche in the temple of fame. The martyrs in thebrigther light of this age, were the lawmakers, while the officials who hounded them to death were the law breakers. Would it not have been far better for the reputation of those days, if the iniquitous laws under which such deeds were done, had been allowed to perish on the statute books of sheer inanition, than to have called down the condemnation of future generations by the monstrous injustice of their enforcement. Public opinion has been educated up to a point far beyond the record of dark ages, and will not as a rule bow down before every idol that bears the superscription of "law." Nowadays men believe they are not justified in perpetrating a wrong in the name of law; that by fidelity to their convictions of right, they best serve the cause of law. And this change of sentiment is not a retrograde, but a forward movement of the highest importance.

Railroad Extension.

D. McCall and others have been up in the mountains during the past week, in the interest of the extension of the railroad to the timber belt. We are pleased to be able to state that this project is neither dead nor sleeping. The present terminus of the I. & E. road is a great advantage to the mineral belt in the way of facilities to bring in supplies, and for passenger travel, but it has little influence in opening up the resources of the eastern sections—the timber, stone, and agricultural capabilities of that region. For timber, especially there is now, and will be for years, an immense demand. With a railroad to tap that belt, Amador county would be in a position to command a fair share of that trade. The prosperity of a county depends more upon its export than import trade. The export brings money to our people; import trade means the outflow of wealth. Mr McCall is energetically working to build up the export trade. Everyone having the welfare of Amador county at heart will wish him and his fellow projectors success in this venture.

Lemons, oranges, and bananas constantly on hand at Nettle's Mkt.

Ayer's

Sometimes the hair is not properly nourished. It suffers for food, starves. Then it falls out, turns prematurely gray. Ayer's Hair Vigor is a

Hair Vigor

hair food. It feeds, nourishes. The hair stops falling, grows long and heavy, and all dandruff disappears.

"My hair was coming out terribly. I was almost afraid to comb it. But Ayer's Hair Vigor promptly stopped the falling, and also restored the natural color."
MRS. E. G. K WARD, Landing, N. J.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for

Poor Hair

Table of Contents.

Our Magazine section for next week will contain the first instalment of "The White Company." by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

"Red Rum." A thrilling temperance story.

"The Professor and the Lion." How nerve won the day.

"Agricultural department notes" The government wants to develop an animal plague. Would infect rats, wolves and other varmints. Egg farms of California. Business methods in farming.

"Jewfishing on the Pacific coast." 368 pound monster caught with a rod and reel by a woman.

"Uncle Joe Cannon at 70." Great celebration in Washington when the speaker became "70 years young."

"Beet sugar growing." Government report shows healthy increase in new industry.

CITY TRUSTEES.

Adjourned meeting was held June 14; all members present.

Committee on fire and water reported in regard to effort made to secure a reservoir site and letting contract for sprinkling.

The board appointed a committee of four to attend to the location and securing of a piece of ground on the Alma mine property suitable for a reservoir site. Kent, Tam, Penry and R. C. Bole were appointed on the committee.

The audit and finance committee reported favorably on the following claims, laid over from last meeting:

M Newman	42.00
M Newman	12.50
U S Gregory	3.45
A Laverone	10.00
D B Spagnoli	5.00

Moved and seconded that the proposition of Amador E. L. & R. Co., for lighting the streets, 75 lights at $1 each per month, be accepted, with instructions to attend to same at once.

Ordinance 24 amendatory of Ordinance No. 9 adopted.

Ayes, Kent, Leam, Garbarini; Noes Tam, Penry.

The bond of F. E. Jackson as poundmaster was approved.

The clerk was instructed to advertise for bids to sprinkle the streets, the bidder to furnish team and harness and the city to furnish wagon; 10 hours to constitute a day's work.

Henry Garbarini was appointed chief of the city fire department, by unanimous vote.

Adjourned until June 21.

For horse blankets and everything in the saddle and harness line, see Piccardo's fine stock on Water street.

Placerville and other incorporated towns have prohibited the firing of explosives, such as fire crackers, bombs, etc., on the coming fourth of July. It would be well if our city trustees adopted a like course. In the condition in which Jackson is placed in regard to water supply for fire purposes, and also the precarious state of affairs with insurance companies, every precaution should be taken to guard against fire.

Next week we shall commence the publication of a continued story by the great novelist, Conan Doyle, and entitled "The White Company." This is one of the best stories by this celebrated writer. Now is the time to subscribe for the Ledger, and get this novel complete.

Has Stood the Test 25 Years.

The old, original Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. You know what you are taking. It is iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure no pay. 50c.

The insurance companies in their new policies, issued since the San Francisco disatser, are nearly all inserting the earthquake clauses, and other exceptions, which put property holders in a quandary as to the advantages of insuring. Under the new policy it is hard to hold an insurance company for loss, under any circumstances.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Don't Get Wet!

TOWER'S SLICKERS will keep you dry as nothing else will, because they are the product of the best materials and seventy years' experience in manufacturing.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND TRADE MARK

A. J. TOWER CO. Boston, U.S.A.

TOWER CANADIAN CO., Ltd. Toronto, Can.

881

Notes on San Francisco.

We visited the site of the Valencia hotel. So many contradictory stories have been floated in reference to the work of the earthquake at this point that we were curious to see and judge for ourself. It has been reported that the building not only collapsed with the shock, and killed scores of inmates, but that the two lower stories sank into the earth from ten to fifteen feet. The building was utterly destroyed by fire after the quake. Its site remains today, we were informed by those living in that vicinity, practically the same as the flames had left it—no clearing to speak of had been done. Indeed, being a frame building, there was little scope for clearance. The cremation process left nothing but a few ashes, and the remains of articles of iron and tinware. There is abundant evidence that this section of the city received the brunt of the shock. The street is wavy, the water mains were broken within fifty feet of the hotel site, and the sewers were partly destroyed. Hillocks and depressions are visible in plenty. The street is still impassable for traffic owing to a hole in the highway made mostly by the water rushing from the ruptured mains. We saw no signs of a sink in the ground to swallow up half of a four story building. The ground did sink perhaps four or five feet, not more. The idea of the disappearance of two stories into the earth is accounted for in this way: The upper stories telescoped into the lower stories, so that the third story stood on the ground as well as the basement. That is probably the true explanation of the phenomena. That some were drowned while imprisoned in the fallen structure is probable.

If any fissures or deep openings were made in the earth by the earthquake, we failed to see them. There are cracks in abundance; also evidences of a sliding movement of the ground in many places. These are more noticeable where nature had formed ravines or water courses, which had been filled in by human agency for building purposes. The Valencia hotel stood on ground of this character.

And in other parts of the city filled ground has settled considerably. On Van Ness avenue, near Vallejo street, and around the ferry depot cracks and depressions exist.

A visitor is surprised to see so many signs "To let," To lease," not only through the burned district, but the unscorched part of the city. There are houses in plenty to rent. This is strange, when fifty or sixty thousand are still living in tents furnished at public expense. It may be that the rents asked are beyond the means of the wage earners to pay. These signs are perhaps the mute witnesses to the nervousness of the people who have not yet got over the scare sufficiently to live under roofs. That the latter feeling abounds is evidenced by the fact that numbers are still occupying tents in their own yards, instead of sleeping in their own houses.

Some timid ones are afraid to live in the city. A few will leave it for good, or intend to do so, when they settle up outstanding business. For all that, San Francisco will experience no permanent harm. Such souls are not the human material that has made the city by the bay what it has been and is. The grit and pluck of the pioneer spirit will rebuild stronger and better than before, and the timorous ones who now desert her in tribulation will be among the first to return when the city by the determined will power of others has regained something like the glory of its former self.

San Francisco is changing with every day. It is surprising what work has already been done in removing the fire scars. Buildings are dotting the burned area in every direction as if called into existence by the magician's wand. How long will it take to restore it to the "city beautiful" that is to be is a matter of opinion, and opinions will differ according to temperament of the individual. It is not uncommon to hear visitors among the ruins give their version that thirty, forty or fifty years, will be required to work the transformation. But talk to the men who are actually engaged in the work of upbuilding, and they will tell a very different story. "Two years will accomplish it," said one to the writer. This may be a roseate view; still we are inclined to the opinion that two or three years will suffice to cover up the traces of havoc. Much of this renovation may be temporary buildings, and ten years may possible elapse before San Francisco in architectural beauty will be heself again.

School Picnic.

In spite of the threatening weather and the ban of the pedagogues, last Sunday turned out to be an ideal day to celebrate the posponed joint school picnic of Clinton and Middle Fork. The large crowd began to arrive on the picnic grounds at Clinton early in the morning, and by noon the number reached to hundreds. The selection of the grounds was a good one as there were many large trees to afford shelter for the jovial crowd. Ice cream and many other thirst allaying beverages were served to the people gratis. A swell raviola luncheon was spread at 12:30. The Pine Grove brass band furnished music for the occasion. During the intermission the air was filled with the harmonious music, with graphaphones and other instruments galore.

At 2:30 the Pine Grove boys crossed bats with the Middle Fork nine. The game was very exciting, and ended a victory for Pine Grove by a good margin. The last hours of the day were spent in tripping the light fantastic by those who desired to dance. The good wishes of the crowd were expressed for the teachers of the respective districts, who gave the people the idea of a picnic. All left stating that they had a pleasant time.

Common Sense.

MRS. LEDOUX ON TRIAL.

Continued from page 4.

Professor Roy Ravone Rogers of the University of California was the star witness Tuesday, says the Stockton Independent. He is the chemist who made the chemical analysis of certain portions of McVicar's body furnished him by coroner Southworth at the conclusion of the autopsy held in the city the night the mysterious trunk was discovered at the Southern Pacific depot. By a series of scientific reasoning and analysis he was able to definitely say to the court and jury that A. N. McVicar came to his death directly from the partaking of a portion of morphine equivalent to about five grains.

One of the interesting features of the examination of the witness was the presence of an improvised laboratory, which he was prepared to establish upon one of the tables used by the attorneys. He carried with him certain appliances used in making the tests and experiments necessary to explain, make clear and prove his statements, and for over an hour held the undivided attention not only of the jury and other persons connected with the case, but of the entire audience filling every available space in the court-room. His chemical tests and explanations were not only interesting but highly instructive.

The evidence of the chemist covered a wide field, much of it was general while more of it was directed specifically to the elements of what was at issue before him. Professor Rogers held that the body of A. N. McVicar contained at the time of death about 5.6 grains of morphine, four or five times more than enough to produce death in the ordinary individual. Such an estimate was based upon the portions of morphine found in different organs of the body examined by him for the drug. He said that upon reaching a distributing point morphine or drugs of a similar nature immediately began the process of secretion, and through regular channels reached all portions of the body in a more or less equal degree.

He claimed that morphine affected various people in different ways. In some it produced death in five to thirteen hours, while abnormal cases are recorded where persons lived a number of days before death. He said that for most people one grain of the drug would result in death, while it was almost universal that two grains were sure death. His practical illustrations, called "color tests," showed the effect of the smallest quantity of the deadly drug upon certain acids, demonstrating a similar effect upon the tissues and cells of a human body.

The methods employed in examining and analyzing the organs for poison were minutely described. He said the chloral hydrate was found in the organs of deceased along with quantities of morphine. From portions of the pancreas, stomach, liver and fluids submitted to him for chemical analysis he secured 3.7 milograms of morphine to the 2.2 pounds of matter, while from the fluid taken from the bladder he obtained 6 milograms to the 1000 grains. The organs were examined for opium poisoning, but although morphine was an extract from opium yet an acid found in no other drug was a distinguishing feature, and consequently he examined for alkaloid morphine in some one of its various forms.

The direct examination of Professor Rogers was technical to the smallest detail, but at the end only established the one point, that poison was the cause of death and that poison was morphine.

The cross-examination of Dr. S. E. Latta by attorney Fairall was concluded early in the morning, and brought out no point other than that the physician thought asphyxia had much to do with McVicar's death. He was again examined upon the five contusions or bruises found upon the head of the deceased, and was unable to quality his statement as to how the bruises were sustained, but was positive that they were ante-mortem.

Dr. J. P. Hull, also one of the autopsy physicians, was sworn, and gave testimony corroborating Dr. Latta. He believed that about a pint of blood flowed from the body of McVicar while enclosed in the trunk and before death. The witness said he would be surprised to see blood flow from the body after death, even if it were fluid.

On Wednesday the testimony got down to the facts in the case.

Expressman Charles Barry, who moved the trunk laden with the remains of a dead man from room 97 of the California hotel to the baggage room of the Southern Pacific, seemed anxious to hurry through his testimony. On Saturday, March 24, was driving a wagon for George O. Wilson, having his stand near the corner occupied by Rosenbaum's store. He first delivered the trunk to the California house shortly after it was purchased. He left it in front of the door of room 97 and no person appeared to take it. Later he saw a woman, whom he believed to be Mrs Le Doux, at the corner of Main and Sutter street. She gave him a check, asking him to get a parcel of baggage from the Southern Pacific depot, and which had just arrived on the Sierra Railway Company's train from the mountains.

Mrs Le Doux thereupon told him that she was in a "hurry" to catch the 1 o'clock outgoing train and that she desired the trunk and her baggage taken to the depot. It developed, however, that she could not leave on the desired train and Mr Barry was directed to call at the room 97 at 2 o'clock, where she would have a stout rope, which she wanted to get herself, for him to rope trunk. At 2 o'clock Mr Barry called at the room and assisted by a Mr Ruddy, roped the trunk, which Mr Barry said seemed to have the weight all in one end. He said that the woman claimed that she had dishes in the trunk and that it would be very heavy to lift, and would weigh about 275 pounds. After roping the trunk it was removed to the bottom of the stairs, loaded into the wagon and taken to the Southern Pacific baggage rooms and placed upon the sills of one of the large windows. He said just as he arrived at the depot the same woman who directed him to remove the trunk approached him from Weber avenue, just back of the waiting room of the depot and paid him 75 cents for his work. Mr Barry said he told the woman the trunk was exceptionally heavy and that he had to hire a man to help him. It seems the woman made no remarks but paid the money.

After a very short examination of John D. Ruddy, who assisted the expressman in removing the trunk, C. B. Hart of the H. C. Shaw Company was sworn and in a general way identified the accused woman as the same person who appeared at the H. C. Shaw Company's store between 11:30 and 12 o'clock of the morning of Saturday, March 24th, and purchased the rope shown the witness and which was wrapped around the trunk. He said she asked for 25 cents' worth of rope, or sufficient to securely wrap a trunk of designated dimensions, which she had packed with dishes. The paper and string holding the rope purchased were identified by the witness as paper and string similar to that used by the Shaw Company.

A milliner from the firm of Eckstrom & Smith, having a place of business on Main street, was also a witness and testified to the fact that a woman similar in appearance to Mrs Le Doux was in the store about one hour Saturday afternoon of March 24th and purchased a hat.

Some 50 more witnesses are to be examined for the people. The case is not likely to be finished before two weeks.

Pioneer Flour always has been and still is the best

Sewer Being Laid.

Six men were started to work Monday morning digging trenches to lay the sewer pipe along the east side of Main street from the National hotel to the Marelia corner, and thence up Court street, as far as Summit street. The dumping place is below the junction of the south and middle fork of Jackson creek, in the rear of the stage stable. The pipe is eight inches in diameter. V. S. Garbarini is supervising the work. The pipe will be laid fully three feet from the surface; in some places considerably deeper. Along Main street the ground is found to be all soft, made ground, as soon as the thin coating of rock on the surface is penetrated. The men are employed in digging, and the excavation part will be completed in a few days.

DOCUMENTS RECORDED.

[The following instruments have been filed for record in the recorder's office since our last report. We publish a complete list of documents recorded, and must decline to accede to any request to suppress any document from these columns. Don't ask us to do so.]

Deeds.—F. A. Morrow and wife to Francis Hall, part of lot 2 block 15, Jackson, $1000.

Michael Fitzgerald and wife to Harry D. Richards, Telegraph Hill and Viala gravel mine, Rancheria, 480 acres, $10.

Pretro Gurlani and wife to Paolo Marcucci, interest in lot 3 block 3 Jackson, $10.

Joseph H. Thomas to Mary Thomas, 440 acres in 4, 5 and 9-7-11, love and affection.

Adelia K. Jackson to Adelia K. Quigley, 160 acres in 29-7-10; no consideration mentioned.

Joseph H. Thomas to Mary Thomas, lot 24 block 3, lot 4 block 1, part of lot 29 block 3, lot 6 block 3, Amador City, lot in New Chicago, 80 acres in 23-7-10, 80 acres in 26-7-10, 120 acres in 26-7-10, 120 acres 23-7-10, 64 48-100 acres near Drytown, 5 84.100 acres in 23 and 26-7-10, lot 1 block 1, Drytown, lot in New Chicago known sa Basso lot, vacant lot in New Chicago, 17 acres in 5-7-11, lot 17 block 1, Amador City, lot on north side of creek in Amador City, love and affection.

Gip Mow to Gee Hing, an undivided one-half interest in lot 22 block 10, Jackson, $10.

Reconveyance—Wallace Kay et ux to Alfonso Ginocchio and Fred Eudey, lot 6 block 7, Jackson, $1.

Certificates of Redemption—Estate of A. Summerfield, 80 acres in 1-7-9, taxes of 1903-4, $30.18.

L. H. Cook, 200 acres in 22-8-14, taxes of 1904, $13.70.

Chattel Mortgage.—F. A. Taylor et al to Wm. Hynds, 392.53 acres in 25 and 36-8-11 and 30-8-12, $2300 for two years at 9 per cent per annum.

Mortgages.—S. S. Pratt and wife to Annie E. Allen, lot 9 block 18, Sutter Creek, $250, six months at 9 per cent.

Lewis A. Kent and wife to D. B. Spagnoli and Giovanni Brignardello, part of lot 16 block 2, Jackson, $1073.62, one year, 10 per cent.

Poalo Marcucci to Societa di Unione Beneficenza Italiani, lot 3 block 3, Jackson, one year $4000, 8 per cent.

Satisfaction of Mortgages.—D. B. Spagnoli to L. Kent.

Luporini to Luporini.

Societa di Unione Italiani to P. Marcucci.

Decree of Distribution.—Estate of Garavanta, decree recorded.

Notice of Sale.—D. Isola to G. Andresini and Angelo Puccini, stock of liquor, etc., in Amador City, with hotel and saloon business, $1400.

Bill of Sale.—V. Solari to B. C. O'Neil, one horse and spring wagon, $95.

Peter Gurlani and wife to Paolo Marcucci half interest in Broadway hotel, Jackson, and personal property, $10.

Lease.—W. J. Hyde, to A. C. Miner et al—Dairy and ranch in Jackson valley, with personal property, $100 per month.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, blind, bleeding, protruding piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

BORN.

CHRISTENSON—In Amador City, June 1, 1906, to the wife of Robert Christenson, a son.

VIEUSSEUX—In Ione, June 8, 1906, to the wife of Jos. Vieusseux, a daughter.

GREENHALGH—In Jackson, June 9, 106, to the wife of W. H. Greenhalgh, a son.

SHEALOR—In Volcano, June 11, 1906, to the wife of Samuel G. Shealor, a daughter.

MARRIED.

DIED.

WILLIAMS—In the county hospital, June 11, 1906, John Williams, a native of England, aged 56 years.

GOLDNER—In Jackson, June 7, 1906, Herman Goldner, a native of Germany, aged 79 years and 4 months.

Bad Indeed.

Losing flesh is indeed a bad sign Take Scott's Emulsion for it. For weak indigestion, for defective nourishment, for consumption, take Scott's Emulsion. It restores flesh because it strikes to the cause of the loss.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

C. E, RICHARDS

Of Sutter Creek, hereby announces himself as a candidate for

COUNTY CLERK AND AUDITOR

Subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

GEO. C. JENNINGS

Of Drytown, hereby declares himself a candidate for

COUNTY RECORDER

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

W. E. PROCTOR

Hereby announces himself a Candidate for

SHERIFF

Of Amador county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

WM. G. SNYDER

Announces himself as Candidate for

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Of Amador county, subject to the decision to the Republican local Convention.

Sealed Proposals

PURSUANT to law and to the resolution of the Board of Trustees of the City of Jackson adopted June 14, 1906, the undersigned will receive bids at his office in Marelia Building on Court Street, until 7:30 o'clock P. M., June 28, 1906, for doing the following work, to wit: Driving City Sprinkling Wagon during the coming Summer and Fall, contractor to furnish four-horse team and driver. work to be prosecuted seven days per week and ten hours a day. Right reserved to reject any and all bids.

L. J. GLAVINOVICH,
City Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of A. J. Amick deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, W. M. Amick, administrator of the estate of A. J. Amick, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator, at the office of C. P. Vicini at Jackson, Amador county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said county of Amador.

Dated, June 11, 1906.

W. M. AMICK,
Administrator of the estate of A. J. Amick, deceased.

C.P. Vicini, attorney for administrator

A. BASSO
Dealer in
HARNESS.

Single Buggy Harness and Team Harness

All work hand sewed, Repairing of all kinds done.

Main street, Jackson.

VANDERPOOL
THE HARNESS MAKER
Plymouth, Cal.

Can Make or Repair your HARNESS in an up-to-date workmanlike manner.

He carries all kind of Harness and supplies in the line. Also,

Buggies, Carriages & Carts

Carriage Trimming a specialty. ja22

ST. GEORGE HOTEL
VOLCANO, AMADOR CO., CAL.

L. H. Cook, Proprietor.

Refitted and renovated throughout. Best of accommodation for commercial travelers.

Table supplied with best in market. Terms reasonable. jnel

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're ill or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe; 10, 25 and 50 cents per box. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address 433

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

UP-TO-DATE BUSINESS MEN.

Cassinelli Grocery House
MAIN STREET, JACKSON.

For the coming week we will have

Strawberries, Cherries
Fresh Tomatoes
Fresh String Beans
Fresh Peas

Together with a full line of GROCERIES,

GINOCCHIO BRO'S.

DEALERS IN
General Merchandise

Groceries, Furnishing Goods, Shoes, Boots, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Mining Supplies, Lumber, Hardware, Hay, Grain, etc., etc.

Corner Main and Water St.
JACKSON - - - CALIFORNIA

McCALL Bazaar Patterns

L. J. Glavinovich
LEADING GROCERY STORE

DEALER IN

Groceries, Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles, Hardware, Miners' Supplies, Hay, Grain, Etc.

Cor. Main & Court Streets
JACKSON, - - CAL.

McCALL Bazaar Patterns

FINE ASSORTMENT OF TEA AND COFFEE

CENTRAL GROCERY HOUSE

C. E. Olver & Wm. J. Nettle, jr., Proprietors.

FULL LINE OF—
Fresh Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables.
Fresh Fish every Thursday and Friday.

North Main Street—Jackson, Cal.

Special Small Ads.

Advertisements under this head, not exceeding 5 lines, will be inserted at 50c per month, or 5 cents per line for less than one month.

ALL kinds of Blanks for U. S. Land Filings—Homestead, Timber and Mineral blanks—may be had at the Ledger office; also deeds mortgages, mining locations, proof of labor and other legal blanks kept for sale.

Furnished Rooms to let: inquire at Ledger office.

For Rent—Webb hall, suitable for lodges or small entertainments, by the day, week or month. Inquire at Ledger office.

Receipt books, location blanks, deeds mortgages, promissory notes, etc., for sale; also mining signals on cloth, graduation diplomas, at the Ledger office.

For Sale Cheap.—One "Reliable" Gas Range four burners, baking and broiling oven. Also one Gas Water Heater. Inquire Mrs R. Crowell, Sutter Creek. m 18-1 m.

FOR SALE.—One good milk cow, and calf, one week old. For terms, etc., apply to A. Rechinello, Pine Grove, or to V. Givannoni, Jackson. my 11-1 m.

We make a specialty of printing all kinds of notes, receipts, checks, etc. Send your orders to the Ledger.

"3 DAY" MALARIA CURE"

Three Persons Cured WITH ONE BOTTLE

Mr. W. E. Arthur, Arthur City, Texas, says: "A renter who had chronic chills, and his two children who were laid up with chills for three months, were cured with one bottle of "3 Day" Malaria Cure." All are stout and well and no more chills." A California liquid remedy, made drop by drop from harmless herbs. Never fails. 75 cents. Francis S. Ott, Sacramento, Cal.

F. W RUHSER, Agent.

NOTICE

To Taxpayers.

Office of the Tax Collector
County of Amador, State of California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE taxpayers of Amador county, that I, T. K. NORMAN, Tax Collector of Amador county, did on the 10th day of October, 1905, receive from the County Auditor of Amador county the original assessment books for the year 1905, containing a list of the persons assessed for real and personal property, and the amount of State and County taxes due thereon for said year.

That said taxes are now due and payable to me at my office in the Court House, in the town of Jackson, county of Amador, State of California.

That the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one half of the taxes on all real property were due and payable on the second Monday in October, 1905, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at 6 o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next, at 6 o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent will added thereto.

That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter, at 6 o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

That all taxes may be paid at the time the first instalment, as herein provided, is due and payable.

First instalment, one half real estate and all personal property, due October 10th, 1905.

First instalment, one half real estate and all personal property, delinquent November 27th, 1905, at 6 o'clock p. m.

Second instalment, one-half real estate, due January 4th, 1906.

Second instalment, one half real estate, delinquent April 26th, 1906, at 6 o'clock p. m.

All the taxes may be paid in full at the time the first instalment is due.

Taxes not paid according to law will be delinquent, and 15 per cent and 5 per cent and other costs will be added thereto.

Positively no Checks received for the payment of taxes.

T. K. NORMAN,
oc13 Tax Collector of Amador County.

ANDREW PICCARDO
Freighter and Teamster
Jackson Gate Road.

Freight hauled from Martell depot and other points at lowest rates. All parties wanting freight from Martell delivered promptly should have the same addressed in care of A. Piccardo, and send bills of lading care Peter Piccardo, Water St.

se11

It Stops Toothache

Ruhser's Toothache Drops cure toothache from any cause. Put it on cotton in decayed teeth.

It penetrates quickly to the seat of the pain and stops it.

Price 25c.

CITY PHARMACY.

F. W. RUHSER,

Jackson, Cal.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

This table gives the highest and lowest temperature in Jackson for each day, together with the rainfall, as recorded by self-registering instruments kept at the Ledger office:

Date.	Temp L.	Temp H.	Rainfl	Date.	Temp L.	Temp H.	Rainfl
June 1 (06)..	50	78		June 17 (06)..	..	..	
2.....	50	72	0.06	18.....	..	..	
3.....	61	68	0.20	19.....	..	..	
4.....	55	67	0.41	20.....	..	..	
5.....	53	70		21.....	..	..	
6.....	43	76		22.....	..	..	
7.....	42	77		23.....	..	..	
8.....	42	78		24.....	..	..	
9.....	57	78		25.....	..	..	
10.....	52	82		26.....	..	..	
11.....	51	80		27.....	..	..	
12.....	45	78		28.....	..	..	
13.....	47	79		29.....	...	..	
14.....	46	78		30.....	..	..	
15.....	46	78		31.....	..	..	
16.....	...	..					

Total rainfall for season to date...34.99 inches
To corresponding period last season 32.31 "

LOCAL NEWS

J. F. Wilson. Dentist. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Phone—Office, black 444: residence, Black 523; Jackson.

Oscar E. Reichling and wife left Sunday morning for San Francisco, where they will make their permanent home. Mr Reichling has secured a desirable position as an engineer, at a material advance on salary formerly received as manager of the electric light system in Jackson. Mr Burrows, electrician of the Argonant and Zeila mines, will attend to the duties for the lighting company hereafter.

C. J. Righter, the druggist in Spagnoli's drug store, moved his family this week from rooms in the Patterson residence to the Martell dwelling on the Hamilton tract.

Jerry Driscoll returned from Mexico last week. He was employed in a gold mine in the state of Sonora. The ore was of high grade—or would be so considered here, but it failed to yield enough to pay the expenses of running in that region, and so the company quit.

A. Jones gave a dance in Pine Grove hall last Saturday. The affair was well patronized, and the supper at the hotel was all that could be desired. A few from Jackson attended.

Miss Clara Heidrick, eldest daughter of Herman and Delia Heidrick, and sister of Evelyn, Walter, Ida, Francis and Lena Heidrick, died in Sacramento on the 8th of June, after a brief illness. Miss Heidrick was a native of Sutter Creek, Amador county, but had resided in Sacramento, for a number of years, and was an employe of Weinstock, Lubin & Co., and had a wide circle of friends who will be pained to hear of her death. She died of smallpox, and the funeral was strictly private, as required by the circumstances.

Last Monday, while employed on a roof at the residence of B. F. Taylor, Amber Meek fell to the ground, some ten or twelve feet, and received a severe shaking up, although no bones were broken. The accident was caused by the failure of the apparatus used to secure safety. He was taken home, where his injuries were attended to. While nothing serious is apprehended, he will be unable to work for some days. He had a similar fall from a roof in Plymouth some months ago, and had hardly fully recovered from the injuries then received, when this additional mishap overtook him.

Rev. F. A. Morrow, and wife and Nettie Morrow left Wednesday morning for Petaluma, where they will make their home if they find the climate suitable.

Mrs Daily left for Grass Valley Wednesday morning, for a month's visit.

Louis Kent went to Sacramento Tuesday, to find work as a blacksmith. He has been working at Fregulia's blacksmith shop for some time.

Dr. T. B. Aiken, superintendent of the Climax mine, accompanied Mrs Aiken to Monterey last Friday, where she will remain for some time for her health's sake.

J. H. Thomas, the former storekeeper of Amador City, fell from a porch in New Chicago a week ago last Monday, fracturing his leg. He is under treatment at his home in Amador City.

H. M. Calkins, at one time part owner of the Ledger, was in Jackson Monday. He is now connected with the Calkins Newspaper Syndicate.

The Commercial hotel had a close call from destructive fire Monday last. An attendant in handling some gasoline in one of the upper rooms, ignited the explosive liquid. The room was scorched, and the paint peeled off in places. Prompt aid managed to stave off a serious fire. The loss was trifling.

John F. Clute, who has been on a visit to friends in Volcano, left for his home in San Francisco Tuesday morning.

Mrs H. S. Earl went to San Francisco Tuesday.

Get the weak spots in your old harness patched at Pete Piccardo's.

Give us daily some good bread. Pioneer is the best.

Mrs M. J. Hartman, who has been spending a visit with relatives in Jackson, returned to San Jose on Tuesday. About 16 months ago she started the Irving Hospital in that city, of which she is the sole proprietress. It has thrived beyond her expectations in so short a time, the patients running from 16 to 25. Patients are taken at reasonable prices, according to the room occupied, and have the privilege of selecting their own doctor. It is conducted in every respect as a first-class sanitarium, for all complaints except those of a contagious character.

Peter Osuna and W. Craze started Tuesday morning for Tonapah. Both have been working for the Standard Electric Company. The first named has taken charge of the Bear river dam during the winter season, and the last named has worked on the pole lines. They are under engagement to work on an electric line in the Tonopah district.

Wash silks 25c yard, all colors and Sampson taffeta all colors for 45c a yard. Jackson Shoe Store.

Jack Williams, an old miner, who has worked in the mines of this county for the past 25 years, died in the county hospital last Monday, of miners' consumption. For several years he had been incapacitated from work, because of his physical infirmities. He was living around Weiland for a long time, previous to coming to Jackson. For a week or two he was staying at J. Chinn's lodging house. Saturday he was persuaded by his friends to go to the hospital, foreseeing that the end was near.

Mariana Salina, a patient in the county hospital submitted to a surgical operation for rupture some five months ago in San Francisco. The operation was successful, except that the incision made by the knife has retused to heal ever since, and has been the source of considerable pain and annoyance. On Monday Dr. Endicott, who was called into the case decided that there was some foreign body in the flesh, and resolved to hunt for it and remove it. He finally located a piece of kangaroo tendon which had been used in stitching the original wound. It was in circular shape, as large as a dollar piece. By the oversight of the surgeon it had been left concealed in the wound. With this removed there is no doubt the wound will rapidly heal from now on.

Don't get nervous, the Jackson Shoe Store is always in the lead for new goods, just call and see for yourself.

Dr. J. F. Wilson, who has had a three months struggle with typhoid fever, is so far recovered as to be able to appear on the streets again. He walked down town from his residence on the Hamilton tract for the first time yesterday morning. He is still weak, but is gaining in strength and flesh every day. Saturday morning, he intends to leave with his wife for Ben Lomond, Santa Cruz county, where his folks live. With change of scenery and climate he expects to pick up rapidly. He will remain there for some six weeks, and will return about the 1st of August, and resume the practice of dentistry in Jackson.

J. H. Tibbits, an ex-assembly of Amador county, but now a resident of Shasta county for several years, was in Jackson yesterday, shaking hands with old time friends.

It is rumored that the Amador City Nugget and Plymouth Herald, will greet us no more. J. T. Camp, the proprietor has decided to move the plant to the more inviting field of Ione. He has met with sufficient encouragement from the business men of that town to take this step. He has been running the Nugget in Amador for a couple of months. The outfit is to be moved to the valley to-day. Two papers for the valley town is piling it on a little thick.

All kinds of harness from $15 up at Pete Piccardo's.

Bertha Eudy, having finished her grammar grade course, left for Ogden Thursday morning, to join her mother and sister, who have made their home there. Her brother John, accompanied her on the trip.

W. J. Willey, who has been around Jackson for many years, off and on, left Thursday for Berkeley where his relatives live. His mother died at her home in the college town two weeks ago, at the age of 85 years. He intends to stay in Berkeley permanently.

Dr. Adams of Ione was in Jackson yesterday, called here to assist in a surgical operation upon John Fregulia, who is seriously ill.

Our stock of summer lawns is complete, see our goods before buying your dresses. Jackson Shoe Store.

Ice cream at P. Cuneo's to-morrow, and every day thereafter.

A Big Blaze.

A fire broke out at three o'clock this morning on the Hamilton tract, in the house owned by A. Perovich, and occupied by the family of Antone Glavocich. Mr Glavocich was away at the time, on night shift at the mine. How the fire should originate at such an unusual hour, is a mystery. It appears, however, that Mrs Glavocich, feeling sick, got up between one and two o'clock, and lighted a fire, and prepared a cup of coffee, and the only theory that can beformed is that the fire started from this. The first seen of it was in the kitchen roof near the store pipe. It was a five of a six roomed house, and an entirely frame building, and burned like matchwood. The fire bell rang, but few heard it. Pistol shots were fired to give the alarm, but before the firemen could get to the scene, the house was enveloped in flames. It was entirely consumed, with all its contents. The next building on the north is the dwelling of A. Franatovich and the marble and stone cutting establishment connected therewith. He was away in the mountains at the time, so the place that night was unoccupied. All efforts were directed towards saving the machinery and marble work in the rear of the dwelling, the value of which is considerable. With a strong stream of water, these were saved, but the dwelling was gutted, and furniture destroyed.

The Perovich house was insured for $500, and the funiture for a like amount. Franatovich's loss is also fully covered by insurance, but the amount we have not learned.

The Democratic Party.

It has leaked out that a meeting of the officials and leaders of the unterrified party was held here last week. It was a sort of informal conference to agree upon a ticket for county officers to be submitted at the forthcoming election. The convention of delegates may decline to abide by the decision reached by the gathering referred to. It is said that the slate as proposed is U. S. Gregory for sheriff; George Kirkwood for county clerk; Lawrence Burke for assessor, if he can be persuaded to accept that position, which is by no means certain. The rest of the ticket to be filled by present incumbents.

Justice of the Peace.

A special meeting of the board of supervisors is slated for to-morrow to appoint a justice of the peace for township one, on account of the vacancy caused by the death of H. Goldner. There are several aspirants for the office. Under the present salary law, it is looked upon as something of a snap—little to do, and big pay for doing it. R. W. Ketcham circulated a petition Monday, and secured over 30 of the representative citizens, and filed the same with the clerk of the board. There is no question about the honesty of his intentions, and courage to do what he deems right in the premises if selected. Alfred Goldner, son of the deceased justice, is also out for the office, and has circulated a petition to that end. It is believed that others would like the salary, but whether they will go to the extent of getting out a petition or not we do not know. We understand that a petition with not less than thirty signatures must form the basis of the appointment. There is lots of speculation, as to who stands the most likely chance to secure the plum. The outcome may prove a surprise to the majority. Of course, supervisor Strohm will have the say. Such matters are largely left to the representative of the district concerned. And whoever Strohm wants will no doubt be selected.

The I. & E. Road.

Parties traveling over the railroad between Jackson and Ione can hardly fail to notice the almost continuous screech of the locomotive whistle--the cry of the iron horse for trespassers to clear the track. Probably no other line of the same length in the world has this warning voice listed so often as on this road. Why is it. What peculiar conditions exist on the I. & E. road to make this persistent shrieking necessary. The other day we were told one -probably the true—explanation of this matter. The track crosses the main county road no less than five times in its entire length of fourteen miles—an average of more than once every three miles. These crossings are without gates or guards. The road is fenced its entire distance with the exception of these contacts with the public road, and at these points, it is easy for stock—cattle and horses—to get on the track. And as a matter of fact they do get on the track, as they used to get on wagon roads in the palmy days of dust and mud. And remembrance of the old freighting days clings to these brutes. They used to lazily occupy the middle of the road, refusing to budge, until slow wagon or stage was right upon them. It takes time to drum into their understanding that the locomotive is a swifter concern than the mountain schooner. Hence, the continuous yell of the locomotive at curves and crossing places—and that means the whole length of the road—to get out of the way. Not unfrequently the train slows up to give them time to clear the track. It is quite a novel experience for the engineer, but he hopes to educate his straying bands to a proper appreciation of the situation in due time.

Apportionment of School Moneys.

Superintendent Geo. A. Gordon this week apportioned the sum of $6656.20, of county school fund to the various school districts, leaving a balance unapportioned of $312.50.

When you wish the finest flavored coffees and teas, remember that W. J Nettle keeps only the best.

SUPERIOR COURT.

HON. R. C. RUST, JUDGE.

W. F. Detert vs. J. Danielwiez—Testimony taken and case dismissed.

People vs. Ned and Riley Alick; petition for writ of habeas corpus.—Writ granted and defendants discharged.

O. E. Martin vs. Amador county L. Co.—Case set for trial July 6.

T. A. Chichizola vs. O. E. Martin—Set for trial July 6.

Matter of examination of Lorenzo Canatta for insanity—Adjudged insane and committed to Stockton Insane Asylum.

Estate of A. J. Amick.—Order appointing appraisers. Notice to creditors ordered published.

Estate of A. J. Amick.—M. Isaacs, J. W. Surface and W. A. Bennetts appointed appraisers.

Estate of Serafino Garaventa.—The whole of estate valued at $705, set aside for benefit of widow.

Wiford Dennis vs. Matilda Dennis. Motion to set case for trial partially heard and matter continued until June 16. Counsel for defendant objected to setting case for trial on the ground that plaintiff had failed to comply with order of court to pay certain moneys for maintenance, etc.

Frederick Eudy vs. Jackson Lodge I. O. O. F.—Ten days' further time given defendant to plead.

People vs. F. N. Staples. The court made an order directing the auditor to issue a warrant in the sum of $210.50 in favor of Joseph E. Pipher, in full satisfaction of all claims said Pipher may have against county of Amador for services as reporter in the above entitled case.

Estate of Francesco Luporini—Final account and petition for distribution filed; June 23 set for hearing.

New Cases.

Felice Dossi vs. Allesio Dal Porta.—This is a suit for $1000 damages for malicious arrest and imprisonment of plaintiff at the instance of defendant. The complaint alleges defendant made complaint before W. L. Rose, justice of Sutter Creek, stating that Dossi had absconded with intent to defraud Dal Porta as boarding house keeper in the sum of $7.50. On this charge plaintiff was arrested by the sheriff in San Francisco on the 23d of March, 1906, and afterwards brought to Amador county, where he was held in the county jail until April 5, 1906, at which time the action was dismissed and Dossi discharged. Plaintiff was put to $25 actual costs in attorney fees and costs of defending the case, and has been injured, humiliated and disgraced, by such imprisonment. He therefore asks for $1000 damages together with costs of suit.

Rev. Winning's Brother Missing.

Ernest Winning, a brother of Rev. C. E. Winning, employed as an insurance collector in Watsonville, Santa Cruz county, has been missing since the 29th of May. He is over 40 years of age, and a man of family, having a wife and four children. He left his home in the above named city on the morning in question, to go to his office. He called on his brother—the M. E. minister located there, on the way, and afterwards met a friend and had a brief talk, and that is the last seen of him. He failed to return to dinner, and an appointment in the afternoon to met his wife to prepare for memorial day was unkept. He was a man devoted to his family, and of exemplary habits. His disappearance has led to search parties and inquiries ever since, but not a trace has been found. Rev. C. E. Winning went to Watsonville last week to look into the matter, but to no purposes. His books were found to be straight, and it is not believed that he has absconded. The impression is that foul play is at the bottom of this mystery.

Rev. C. E. Winning, and his brother minister, the pastor at Watsonville, are at present on a vacation, at the same time doing their best to find a clue to unravel the affair. Under the circumstances, they are unnerved from attending to pastorial duties at present. They are now in Mariposa county.

Independent Order of Foresters.

Last Monday evening in Masonic Hall Court Manzanita No. 3802, reorganized under the direction of deputy supreme chief ranger, D. J. Davis, with Judge R. C. Rust, as chief ranger. Preparations are being made for a large class initiation of new candidates to take place the latter part of this month.

Next week the public will be invited to an open meeting, which will be addressed by superintendent of organizers, Frank E. Hand of Los Angeles, and the high chief ranger of the State, O. G. Hopkins of Sacramento.

The special session of the state legislature adjourned Tuesday. It was the most expeditious meeting of the lawmakers ever convened, lasting 10 days. It manifested consideration for the sad circumstances, which brought the members together, the biggest blot on its record being the $25 grab per member for incidental expenses, which was nothing less than a barefaced steal.

In the eastern portion of the county the hay crop is better than has been known for years, and was benefitted by the late rains. The crops along the mining belt were badly hurt, and also in the valleys.

Miss Grace Folger went to Stockton last week, to consult an occulist about her sight. She returned Monday evening.

Rev. Baker of Amador City will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening. There will be no morning service.

Ledger & Chicago Inter-Ocean, $2.50

There will be services at the Episcopal church Sunday morning at 11 a. m.

Not so? the Kingsbury hats never get out of shape, just about the best wearing hat made. Agents for Bengs Clothing Chicago. Jackson Shoe Store.

W. O. Clark Recovers the Stolen Checks.

W. O. Clark, the noted temperance advocated returned from his trip to the eastern states on Tuesday of last week. The papers have reported the fact that his pocket book containing a numer of checks of considerable value, was stolen while he was on a street car in New York. But the whole story has not been told. It seems on the evening in question, the temperance lecturer was on his way home with relatives from a meeting. It was late at night. The car was crowded. W. O. as soon as he boarded it, was surrounded by several men, evidently acting in concert, who pressed close to him. He wore a gold watch chain, and this conveyed the idea that he was a victim worth fleecing. During this press, his pocket book was extracted. He was aware of the game at once, and suspicion was directed to one man, who left the car at the first stopping place. One of Clark's relatives followed the man for a block or two, but failed to catch up with him, or get within recognizing distance. The checks were on New York banks, and not on Utah, as the papers stated. There was only five dollars in money in the pocket book. Several days after the bank on which these checks were drawn, received them inclosed in an envelope, with a note reading, "Please return or deliver inclosed checks to the owner. The Finder.

The money was not returned. In the pocket book were extracts from papers, showing the good work of W. O. Clark in the temperance movement, and realizing the philanthropic nature of the victim, the pick pocket, it is supposed, resolved to return the checks. So Clark lost only $5 by the robbery. The checks were unendorsed, so that any attempt on the part of the robber to cash them would have been frustrated. The veteran temperance advocate congratulates himself upon getting off so easily, and believes that the checks were surrendered under the conscientious scruples of the guilty party.

Funeral of J. B. Francis.

The Grass Valley Union of June 7, says of the last sad rites to J. B. Francis, who was buried there on preceding day:

The remains of the late John B. Francis were laid at rest yesterday afternoon in Masonic cemetery with the usual honors of the order. The funeral wsa held from Masonic hall, where services were opened by Worshipful Master Thomas Ingram of Madison lodge, of which the deceased for many years had been a member. A quartet composed of Bennett Opie, Frank Aver, Mrs S. J. Prisk and Mrs F. C. Kline sang a selection with exquisite feeilng. At the grave the final services of the Masons were rendered. The funeral was attended by many old friends, the Masons turning out in a body. The pallbearers were W. C. D. Body, P. W. Micheli A. G. Peterson, H. J. Fuchs, J. E. Dye, the latter being past master of Jackson lodge, having escorted the body here, and Frank Aver.

The Delinquent Tax List.

It will be noticed that the delinquent tax list has been dropped from these columns. It must not be inferred from this that all have paid, for they have not. But the special session of the legislature to meet the conditions in the stricken metropolis—has changed the time for the publication of the list this year, so that the first publication must be made not before July 16. Hence, the list has been withdrawn, to be published next month. Parties paying up between now and that date will avoid the appearance of their names among the delinquents.

Caution.

All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase the Tennessee quartz mine, near Pine Grove, formerly known as the old Tellurium mine, without consulting and arranging with the under signed, who holds a one-half interest therein, by location and work. B. FISHER.

Death of Herman Goldner.

Herman Goldner, after a long illness, died on Thursday evening, June 7, at his residence in Jackson. He had been failing for some years, the break-up incident to old age. He was 79 years and four months old. He was born in Germany, but came to this state in 1849. He first went to Placerville, and afterwards moved into Amador, being one of the pioneer settlers. In 1875 he was elected justice of the peace, of township one, and filled that position with the exception of one or two terms, during which he held the office of postmaster of Jackson, continuously up to the time of his death. His wife preceded him to the grave many years ago. He leaves three sons, Alfred, Robert and Isidor, and five daughters, two of whom are married, Mrs J. Levy, of San Francisco, and Mrs Guzzerheimer of Dixon, Misses Rachel, Edith and Ena.

The funeral took place on Sunday, in accordance with the rites of the Hebrew faith, the Rabbi Davidson of Stockton conducting the ceremonies. The cortege following the remains to their resting place in the small Jewish cemetery was very large, and the floral pieces were many and rare. The Pioneers, Native Son and Daughters turned out as orders to pay a last tribute of respect to the departed. All the surviving members of the family were in attendance at the funeral.

FOR SALE—440 acres, land near Oleta, known as George Yager ranch, under fence, plenty of water, good house and barn. Information given by G. J. Yager, Ione, Cal.

MINING NOTES.

Gold Top.—Mr Batz of the Gold Top gravel mine, left for the city again last week. He came up to endeavor to straighten out the financial tangle in the affairs of the property at Pine Grove. He left the mine in the hands of two of the principal creditors to clean up the bedrock, and thereby endeavor to get the money that is due them. The clean-up was started Monday morning. The miners' wages will have to come first, and whether there will be enough left after settling the wages to pay the other debts is problematical.

Bunker Hill.—It is pleasing to be able to state that this property—under the management of superintendent E. H. Harrington—continues to develop into a solid mine. The clean-up last month was better than for any previous month in the history of the mine. We are not in a position to state the exact yield, but for the number of stamps working, the output was in excess of any other mine in the county. The future of the property is very flattering, as the ore-bodies justify the belief that prosperity is not to be transient, but abiding for many years to come.

We are informed that the Havilah mine at Nashville, El Dorado county, was closed down for good as far as the recent company is concerned last Monday. The company had been operating it on an option for three years. Pumps have been taken out, and the company has quit the field. This is a serious blow to that mining section, which is just across the Cosumnes river, four miles beyond Plymouth.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

June 7.—The recent succession of storms have given a somewhat dubious complexion to the crop outlook in the valley. Very few of the fields were in condition to stand up under the slaughter of wind and rain, and some of the finest prospects the valley had ever known, have been knocked exceedingly flat. The orchards received some slight benefit, but the crops will be one of the lightest known in years.

Mr and Mrs Harvey Jameson have gone to house keeping on the Stillwagon ranch. They have made some improvements in the house, which is one of the most attractive residences in the neighborhood.

Mr and Mrs J. Bryant arrived from Clements last week, and will occupy the house on Joseph Davis ranch.

Mr and Mrs Mack Deavers have been the guests of the latter's parents for a few days, returning to Oleta on Tuesday.

Nearly every one in the valley is "enjoying the last cold of the season." Shan.

June 13.—T. D. Davis returned from Volcano Wednesday, his school having closed last Friday for the summer.

Geo. Kretcher and Albert Seeley, went to Nevada nearly two weeks ago, and returned last Friday, not having found the country equal to the prospectus. They rode through ten feet of snow, in the mountains, and were somewhat worse for wear on their return.

Cecil Kretcher had an exciting experience for a youngster last Friday forenoon. He was running a mowing machine on his father's farm, and in turning a corner one horse got its foot over the tongue. Its struggles frightened its mate and both started to run. Cecil jumped and saved himself from injury. One horse was so badly cut by the machine, that it was shot to put it out of misery, the other was uninjured.

R. M. Brown went to Folsom last week to get a new header. He had the misfortune to lose one of his team of mules in the trip.

Oliver Ball had a horse very badly hurt a few days ago, while running a home made road-scraper. The scraper struck some obstruction and tipped over striking the animal with considerable force. It is not known yet whether or not it will recover.

Another candidate for enrollment in the "Old Guard" of republican voters is J. J. Davis of Shenandoah, whose first national ballot was cast for Tayor and Fillmore. Mr Davis voted for Fremont in 1856, and for every republican president since then. Shan.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Unclaimed Letters.

In Jackson post office June 15, 1906.

C. Abramovitz, J. J. McBride, Joseph Bressler, V. Botta, Chris Begovich, D. Cross, Mrs A. Casilio, Pet Dragich, John Fancher, Arthur Sidney Jones, Leara Mora, Mrs Joe Mathis, H. Northey, H. Pennif, Antonio Ihadrio, Hellan Shaws, H. E. Rud (package), Louis Schumann.

A Lawyer's Trick.

When Baron Bramwell was once sitting on the crown side on the south Wales circuit counsel for the defense in a certain case asked leave to address the jury in Welsh. The case being a simple one, permission was given without demur. He said but very few words. The baron also did not think much comment was necessary, but was somewhat startled by a prompt verdict of acquittal.

"What was it," he afterward inquired, "that Mr. L. said to the jury?"

"Oh, he just said: 'This case, gentlemen, lies in a nutshell. You see yourselves exactly how it stands. The judge is an Englishman, the prosecuting counsel is an Englishman, the complainant is an Englishman, but you are Welsh, and I am Welsh, and the prisoner is Welsh. Need I say more? I leave it all to you.'"

It is scarcely necessary to mention, says the writer of "Some Legal Reminiscences," that Baron Bramwell did not allow the experiment to be repeated of addressing the jury in a language which he did not understand.

Name Coincidences.

An English paper is collecting name coincidences. At Cambridge university are two Japanese students, M. Seda and M. Wisugi (pronounced whisky). Their names are side by side on the residence list. J. Hunter reports that he was once asked to fill a vacant village pulpit. The regular preacher bore the name of Fox. In Leeds Miss Orange married a Mr. Peel. There is fear that an offspring of this happy union will hyphenate the two surnames. Another matrimonial case is quoted by a correspondent from the published "Diary of John Epps, M. D." On page 605 the doctor notes: "Feb. 17. This morning a patient consulted me named Ann Devil. Finding she was a single woman, I suggested that some day she might become Ann Angel, which made her smile, though she was in great pain." A note made later states, "The curious thing is that she did marry a Mr. Angel."

An Example of Daring.

During the hottest fighting in the Shipka pass the leading battalion of the Russian General Dragomiroff's division recoiled before a hailstorm of Turkish bullets. The general was a very stout person and had the appearance of a peaceful German professor. But when he saw his men recoil he dismounted and walked slowly to and fro along a ridge swept by the enemy's bullets. He was a hundred yards in advance of the men, occupying the position they had abandoned. After staying there for awhile without being touched he shouted back to the battalion: "What are you doing, you geese? Did you think there was danger here? I don't find any!" The men responded with a roar of cheers, doubled up to him and charged so fiercely that the Turks were forced to retreat.

Why Bands Help Marching.

All men who have any appreciation of music feel prompted to step in time to a march tune, and music on the march therefore substitutes a new and pleasanter stimulus to exertion for the monotonous and somewhat dreary one of keeping place in the ranks. It is well known that weariness is, as a rule, more a matter of mind than of body and that the muscles of the body do not tire half so soon as the nerve centers which move them. Music, by bringing a fresh nerve center into play, will often banish all sense of weariness and will even sometimes afford rest to the usual nerve center, so that when the music ceases the soldier feels fresher than before it began.

Starting Tight Screws.

To start a tight screw press the screwdriver firmly in place with one hand, but do not turn it. Then take hold of it sideways with flat jawed pliers as close to the head of the screw as possible and turn it with them. A hand vise is better than pliers. Leave just enough of the tip of the screwdriver outside the vise to fill the slot of the screw, but no more. This reduces the danger of breaking or bending a badly tempered screwdriver to a minimum.—Scientific American.

Laughed First.

"What is the matter, darling?" asked the concerned mother when her small son came to her in tears.

"Well, you see, mummy, daddy was hanging a picture, and he dropped it, and it fell on his toe."

"But that is nothing to cry about," cried the mother cheerily. "You should have laughed at that, sonny."

"I did, mummy," responded her small son regretfully.—London Globe.

NOTHING TOO GOOD FOR OUR PATRONS

We are always looking for something better, always working to secure values and styles superior to all other stores. That's what made the Jackson Shoe Store of to-day better than the Jackson Shoe Store of last year, and that's why we have given a place to

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL PATTERNS

When *The Ladies' Home Journal* began making paper dress patterns it occurred to us that since this was the leading woman's magazine and has never yet done anything in a second-class way, that its patterns would certainly be first-class in every particular. An investigation has convinced us that

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL PATTERNS

are superior to all others and as high grade as the magazine itself.

We invite you to visit our store and look over THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL STYLE BOOK, containing over 1,000 different styles.

This Monthly Style Book is FREE. Call for it every month.

All mail orders will have our most careful attention.

Perfect in fit, superior in style and all new—no old styles, no ancient creations—and having an entirely new feature. a Guide—Chart free with each pattern. This Chart shows how each pattern is put together in such a comprehensive way that anyone, no matter how unexperienced, can use it.

ALL PATTERNS 10c and 15c

JACKSON SHOE STORE.

Notice of Sale of Delinquent Stock

of the Jose Gulch Mining Company a corporation organized under the laws of the state of California, having its office and principal place of business at Butte Basin, Amador county, California, and having its works and property at the same place.

Notice.—There is delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment levied on the 4th day of April, 1906, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name.	No Cert.	No Shares	Amt
C. M. Fuhrman	34	200	$ 10 00
C. M. Fuhrman	172	20	1 00
F. M. Farwell	133	300	15 00
F. M Farwell	145	500	25 00
F M Farwell	146	500	25 00
F. M. Farwell	181	50	2 50
F. M. Farwell	218	2000	100 00
F. M. Farwell	219	500	25 00
F. M. Farwell	220	17	85
Robert Labram	32	200	10 00
Robert Labram	177	20	1 00
J. A. Moore	223	35	1 75
J. A. Moore	224	7	0 35
C. G. Mayborn	79	5000	250 00
C. Stewart	130	100	5 00
W. E Stewart	169	2174	108 70

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors made on the said 4th day of April, 1906, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of the company and Secretary at Butte Basin, Amador county, California, on the 31st day of May, 1906, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., of such day, to pay delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

J. P. LITTLE,
Secretary of the Jose Gulch Mining Company, office at Butte Basin (Jackson post office.)
Amador county, California. je15

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Jose Gulch Mining Company, duly passed at a special meeting called for the purpose, the sale of the above delinquent stock has been postponed until Monday, July 2, 1906, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at which time, if payment is not made before, the said delinquent stock will be sold, by the undersigned at the place above named, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

J. P. LITTLE,
Secretary of the Jose Gulch Mining Company office at Butte Basin, (Jackson post office), Amador County, Califofnia.

To The Public.

You are cordially invited by the class of '06 to attend the commencement exercises of the Ione Union High School, Friday evening, June 22, 1906. The exercises will be held in the pavilion at Ione. Free seats can be reserved at the Model Drug Store, on the 21st and 22d. Class.

SHOE STORE
BUTTER

A FINE LINE OF

Ladies' Dress Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Silks, Trimmings and Underware

WE LEAD IN PRICES.

To Cure a Cold in One Day — Cures Grip in Two Days.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK
OF SACRAMENTO.
Corner Fourth and J Sts.

AID DEPOSITORS FOUR PER CENT on TERM DEPOSITS, THREE per cent on ORDINARY DEPOSITS

Accepts deposits in sums from ONE DOLLAR and upward.

Guaranteed Capital.....$410,000
Paid Up Capital and Reserve.. 351,500
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Send Draft, P. O. Order, or Wells-Fargo Order and we will send pass book.
——Money to Loan on Real Estate——
WM. BECKMAN, PRES.
Alfred G. Folger, Cashier. sep30

BANK OF AMADOR COUNTY
Incorporated November, 1895
Capital Stock : : : $50,000

President.....Alfonse Ginocchio
Vice-President.....S. G. Spagnoli
Secretary and Cashier.....Frederick Eudey

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Alfonse Ginocchio, S. G. Spagnoli, John Strohm, Frederick Eudey and Alex Eudey of Jackson.

SAFE DEPOSIT.—Safe deposit boxes can be rented from the Bank of Amador County at the small expense of 35 cents a month, thereby securing you against any possible loss from fire or otherwise. Don't overlook this opportunity of protecting your valuables.

SAVE MONEY—Patronize a home institution. Send money away through the Bank of Amador County; you will save 10 per cent and upward over postoffice or express. Money sent to all parts of the United States and also all parts of the world. We have the latest quotations on foreign exchange.

SAVE MONEY—It doesn't cost anything to deposit money in the Bank of Amador County. They receive deposits from $5 up. Commence the new year by opening up a bank account. A man or woman with a bank account has a financial standing. Don't bury your money; when you die it can't be found and you are liable to be robbed while alive

NEW National * Hotel
Jackson, Amador county, Cal.
F. A. VOORHEIS, Proprietor
Stage Office for all Points
Lighted by electricity throughout
Commodious Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers. au18

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—DEALER IN—
Stoves
Tinware
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Main Street
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Still on Deck.
ASSAYING 50 cts.

Assaying 50c. Spot cash for Gold, Amalgam, Cyanide Precipitate, Rich Ore &c. Mail or express.
Pioneer Assaying Co.
(30 years established)
131 5th St., near U. S. Mint, San Francisco, Cal
Re-established with a new and up-to-date plant.

Globe Hotel
NEW MANAGEMENT.
MRS. ANNIE HURST....Prop'r
Board and Lodging
AT REASONABLE RATES.
Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers.
All Stages stop at this hotel.
JACKSON.....CAL.
my6

Order to Show Cause.

In the Superior Court, of the County of Amador, State of California.

In the matter of the guardianship of the person and estate of Gideon R. Devore, a minor.

Elizabeth J. Devore, the guardian of the person and estate of Gideon R. Devore, a minor, having this day filed her petition herein praying for an order of sale of certain real and personal estate of said minor, for the purposes therein set forth;

It is therefore ordered by the said court, that the next of kin, and all persons interested in the estate of said minor appear before the said superior court on Saturday the 14th day of July, 1906, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the court room of said Superior Court at the court house, in the city of Jackson, in said Amador county, to show cause why an order should not be granted to said guardian, to sell so much of the real and personal property of the said minor, at private sale, as shall be necessary; and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the "Amador Ledger" a weekly newspaper printed and published in said Amador county.

R. C. RUST,
Judge of said Superior Court.

Dated this 4th day of June, 1906.
(Endorsed) Filed June 4th A. D., 1906.
C. L. Culbert, county clerk.
By J R. Huberty, deputy.
Chas. H. Crocker, attorney for guardian, Jackson, Cal.

Ordinance No. 127.

An Ordinance to exempt from road poll tax active volunteer firemen in regular organized Fire Districts in Amador county, State of California, not exceeding thirty-six members of any one organized fire district.

The Board of Supervisors of the county of Amador, state of California, do ordain as follows:—

Section 1. Not exceeding thirty six members of every regular organized Fire District in Amador county, state of California, and being active and volunteer firemen of an organized fire district therein, are hereby exempt from paying road poll tax in said Amador county.

Section II. A certificate issued by the fire commissioners of an organized fire district in said Amador county, setting forth that the members are active volunteer firemen and enrolled on the books of the fire district, and have been such for more then sixty days, and the full name of each fireman therein, shall be conclusive evidence that he or they are active volunteer firemen of an organized fire district therein specified.

Section III. This Ordinance, before taking effect, shall be published for one week in the Amador Ledger, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Amador, and shall take effect on the 16th day of June, 1906.

Passed and approved by the Board of Supervisors of the county of Amador, state of California, this 4th day of June, 1906, by the following vote.

Ayes: supervisors, J. Strohm, L. Burke, A. Grillo, D. A. Fraser.

W. M. AMICK,
Chairman of said Board.
(Seal) C. L. Culbert, clerk.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic
has stood the test 25 years. Average Annual Sales over One and a Half Million bottles. Does this record of merit appeal to you? No Cure, No Pay. 50c.
Enclosed with every bottle is a Ten Cent package of Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.

RICHARD WEBB
United States Commissione
JACKSON, AL.
Will attend to Homestead and other filings; taking of final proofs and all other Land Business.
Deeds and other legal documents drawn up.
Agent for Phoenix Assurance Company of London, and Washington Providence Fire In IosranceCompanies. je22tf

AMADOR LEDGER & WEEKLY CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN
$2.50 PER YEAR

Washington Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington D. C. June 2, 1906.

Temporarily at least the Beveridge amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill has been up in the house. Everyone who eats meat and a good many who do not know by this time that the Beveridge amendment is the proposed legislation which let loose such a storm when it was suggested to place government inspectors in all of the packing and interstate slaughter houses owing to the disgraceful filth and unsanitary conditions recently discovered in Chicago. The most deplorable state of affairs was discovered through a personal commission sent out by the president. The Beveridge amendment in consequence was put as a rider on the agricultural appropriation bill. The president threatened to publish the whole report that had been made to him if there was any attempt to block the legislation, but the story got out and the papers of the country commenced to print columns about the matter so that the packers, feeling that almost the worst had been done already, have tried their best to block the bill in the house.

The excuses for holding up this nationally important piece of legislation are manifold. It is hard to say how many of them come from the friends of the measure and how many from the enemies in disguise. The packers have not had the nerve to fight the legislation openly, but have tried to make the cattle producers fight their battle, by assuring them that if the cost of the inspection is saddled on the packers, they will take it out of the price of cattle. Although the aggregate cost of the inspection would be something like $2,000,000 it would amount to only about five cents per head of cattle slaughtered so that it is plain to see that the desire to shift the cost of the inspection is only a cloak to the killing of the bill altogether. If this inspection were paid for by an annual appropriation, the inspecting force would be a fixed quantity. After just so many inspectors had been assigned to duty, there would be no more available. This is what the meat trusts wants. A certain number of inspectors are necessary for their interests, as they cannot sell meat abroad unless it bears the official stamp of this government. But if anyone could have the government inspection who was willing to pay for it, the force of inspectors would be a flexible quantity. All of the independents who are now kept out of the export meat business by the trusts, would be able to break in and there would be enough inspectors to thoroughly safeguard the interests of the public in all sections of the packing houses and prevent the lawbreaking that according to all accounts, the trust has engaged in for years. The legislation in question is in a very perilous state, and it is doubtful if the bill will finally get through congress without material modifications likly to impair its usefulness and leave just the loophole that the meat trust wants through which to escape any inconvenience or diminution of its profits.

One of the most surprising and shocking events that has happened in public life recently was the suicide this week of representative "Bertie" Adams of Philadelphia. Mr Adams was best known throughout the country as the famous author of the whipping post bill so crushingly defeated some weeks ago. Now whatever may be one's personal convictions on the subject of the whipping post as a punishment for crime of any sort, no one can deny that wife beating, for which it was to be the punishment is worthy of almost any penalty that can be devised for it. The bill had the serious endorsement of a great many serious minded people, and the president in his impulsive fashion, had given it his hearty support and said that it was a good thing and ought to be shoved along. But for some reason or other, the house did not take kindly to it, possibly because more men vote than women, and the bill was laughed out of court. Mr Adams felt this very keenly, though it is not supposed that it had much bearing on his suicide. But so sensitive was he about it that one risked the loss of his friendship ever after who mentioned the whipping post in his presence.

The real cause of his death was explained by him in a note to speaker Cannon. He had become involved financially, and while he was generally regarded as a rich man, he was in reality on the rocks in money matters. He was a great society man, a well known club man, a regent of the Smithsonian institution, and his death was not only a great surprise to everyone, but will be a cause of genuine rerget. There were plenty of people abundantly able to help him and who would have helped him if they had known he needed it.

It has been reported that the house and senate conferees were on the verge of an agreement as to the rate bill But this is not true. Two of the members of the conference committee are going out of town and will be away for some days. Meantime the remaining members will do the best they can to come to an agreement. Some of the features still in dispute and likely to cause a prolonged wrangle are the provisions respecting express companies, bringing them within the scope of the bill, the lodge amendment declaring pipe lines common carriers, and the provision referring to sidings and switch connections. The house has acceded to 39 of the senate amendments while the senate has receded from only three. But there is enough material in the remaining questions to keep the conferees in session several days more.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

MRS. LEDOUX ON TRIAL.

For the Murder of McVicar.

A jury was secured in the case of Mrs Emma Ledoux, on trial in Stockton for the murder of A. N. McVicar, early Friday morning. There was much less difficulty in securing the jury than has been anticipated. On Saturday the taking of testimony was commenced. The Sacramento Bee of Monday says:

It has been developed in the Le Doux murder case that each side will have a different kind of poison to advocate as the cause of A. N. McVicar's death. The prosecution will contend that he died from the administration of morphine at the hands of his ex-wife, and the defense that his death was caused by a dose of cyanide of potassium administered by himself with suicidal intent.

The prosecution will attempt to show that morphine caused Mrs Le Doux's former husband's death by means of the chemical analysis of his stomach. The fact that he was taken ill some time previous in San Francisco, and that morphine was the cause of his illness, will also be introduced to bring out this contention.

The trunk in which the man's cramped body was found was brought into the court-room late Saturday afternoon. The defendant cast her eyes toward the table, and did not once look upon the piece of evidence and its bloody interior. Baggageman Thompson, of the Southern Pacific office, was called to the stand. He identified the trunk. Assistant baggagemaster N. Vizelich testified that he put the trunk on the Jamestown train, but later, noticing that it had no check on it, took it off. Had the trunk been checked it is doubtful whether any trace would have been found of it.

Mr Fairall made strenuous objections against admitting the bloody clothing of the deceased, but Judge Nutter overruled them. The loose clothing was found in the trunk, and had evidently been placed around the body so as to keep it from rolling against the sides. Piece by piece Chief Baker identified the garments, most of which were red with blood. The defendant was observed to wipe her eyes upon numerous occasions as the clothing was being exhibited.

Women still continued to crowd in the court-room, many of them with children. The hight of morbid curiosity on the part of the female witnesses was reached Saturday afternoon, when a short recess was taken. A dozen or more of them jumped from their seats and rushed over to the other side of the room to see the inside of the trunk. Sheriff Sibley was seated near by, and quickly closed the lid before the curious woman could peep at its interior.

The expert testimony commenced by the swearing in as a witness of Dr. S. E. Latta, an experienced and eminent physician and surgeon, who has devoted twenty-one years in the practice of his profession. He was one of the physicians who conducted the autopsy upon the remains of McVicar immediately upon their being taken from the trunk and before the thorax and abdominal cavity had radiated their natural heat.

Concisely did the doctor relate the condition of the body of McVicar as he first saw it upon the slab at the mortuary. The eyes were dull and sunken, the complexion of the face darker than other portions of the body, while near the ears and around the neck was perceptible a bluish color to the skin, the rest of the body maintaining an ashy white color, ordinarily accompanying death.

The testimony showed the body was searched for fractures, dislocations and bruises, none being found. A clot of blood fell from the nose as the body was being turned on the slab previous to an examination of the back, but there was no indication of hemorrhages. The organs were all in a normal healthy condition. There was a general presence in the body of what was termed venus-congestion, meaning accumulations in parts of the body of dark colored blood. No unusual odor was discovered in smelling the mouth or other organs of the deceased.

The thorax and abdominal cavity was opened by the autopsy physician and every organ of the body, including the lungs, heart, stomach, kidneys, liver, gall, bladder, spleen, intestines and the air passages were carefully examined. Several teaspoonfulls of a thin watery substance present in the stomach were removed and placed in a vial for chemical analysis.

The direct examination dealt generally upon all observations arising from the post-mortem examination. The direct question was not asked Dr. Latta, whether or not he knew what caused the death of McVicar, and it probably would not have been consistent with the theory of the prosecution to put such an interrogatory. The results of the tests made by chemists will be relied upon to establish the direct cause of death.

Several attempts were made by assistant district attorney McNoble to restrict the searching and technical examination of Dr. Latta made by attorney Fairall, but the court seemed to believe the attorney was within his province and allowed him full scope in covering the field of medical research, fully covering not only anatomy atmospheric and chemical conditions but also toxicology.

Reference had been made in direct examination to five contusions found upon the scalp of McVicar during the autopsy. Upon cross-examination he was asked whether or not they were produced before or after death, and the answer was "before death." The question was then put, "Did the blood flow from the nose before or after death?" and the answer was again, "before death."

(Continued on second page.)

Treating Wrong Disease.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion or prostration, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he, assuming them to be such, prescribes his pills and potions. In reality, they are all only *symptoms* caused by some uterine disease. The physician, ignorant of the *cause* of suffering, encourages this practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse, by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, *directed to the cause* would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery. It has been well said that "a disease known is half cured."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a scientific medicine, carefully devised by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate system. It is made of native medicinal roots and is perfectly harmless in its effects *in any condition of the system.*

As a powerful invigorating tonic "Favorite Prescription" imparts strength to the whole system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, chorea, St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the uterus. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. One to three a dose. Easy to take as candy.

"Only Me."

There may be a world of pathos and even of rebuke in a very few words, and so the rather thoughtless wife of a contributor of ours discovered recently. She has two sweet little children, both girls, and, almost without knowing it, she made a pet and favorite of the younger and prettier child. "Sweet," as she called her, had every care and attention lavished upon her, and good natured neglect was more or less the portion of the elder.

The mother was sitting in her bedroom quietly reading recently when the soft patter of tiny feet sounded on the stairs.

"Is that you, Sweet?" she called.

"No, mamma," was the sad reply; "it isn't Sweet—it's only me!"

That pathetic little "Only me!" haunted the wife of our contributor for longer than she would have cared to admit, but a change has since marked her treatment of her eldest born.—London Tit-Bits.

Mileage of the Blood.

The mileage of the blood circulation reveals some astounding facts in our personal history. Thus it has been calculated that, assuming the heart to beat 69 times a minute at ordinary heart pressure, the blood goes at the rate of 207 yards in the minute, or seven miles per hour, 168 miles per day and 6,320 miles per year. If a man of eighty-four years of age could have one single blood corpuscle floating in his blood all his life it would have traveled in that same time 5,150,808 miles.

Watch and See.

A well known horseman describes a fact in natural history which may not be generally known. It is that all four footed beasts in making the first movement in walking, running or any sort of forward motion always employ the left hind leg as a starter. Even a child if put down on all fours and bidden to advance in that position will make the first move with its left leg, its hands at the time occupying the place of an animal's fore legs.

An Accomplished Fact.

"Grandma, may I take that piece of chocolate you left on the table? I will be so good."

"Yes, you may take it."

The little girl does not move.

"Why don't you go and get it?"

"Oh, grandma, dear, I ate it first!"

Something He Had Forgotten.

Small Boy—Mister, kin you change a ten dollar bill? Mister—No, sonny. That belongs strictly to my wife's share of the domestic duties. I might have been able to change one long ago, but I'm clean out o' practice now.

An Awful Stab.

"And you call this chair unique? Why, it isn't any older than I am!"

"Well, ma'am, that may be, but it's antique, all right."—Houston Post.

Exaggerated.

A publisher advertises: "'The Wives of Henry VIII.' Third thousand." Surely there is some exaggeration here. —Punch.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer
Makes the hair grow long and heavy, and keeps it soft and glossy. Stops falling hair and cures dandruff. And it always restores color to gray hair. Sold for fifty years. If your druggist cannot supply you, send $1.00 to R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

PIONEER FLOUR IS PERFECTION
Made From SELECTED WHEAT
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Bread Divinely Fair and Feathery Light
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Convenient, Quick, Comfortable.
ASK ANY AGENT.
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Notice of Assessment.

Del Monte Mining and Milling Company.

Location of principal place of business, Jackson, Amador county, California.

Location of works, Railroad Flat Mining District, Calaveras county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1906, an assessment of five cents (5c) per share was levied upon the subscribed capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States coin, to the secretary of the said company, at his office in the Marelia Building on Summit street, in Jackson, Amador county, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 4th day of July, 1906 will be declared delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the 6th day of August, 1906, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAS. JAY WRIGHT, secretary.
Office in the Marelia Building on Summit street, Jackson, Amador county, California.

Notice to Stockholders.

Notice of special meeting of the Stockholders of the Del Monte Mining and Milling Company.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Del Monte M. and M. Co., (a corporation) held on the 4th of June, 1906, by vote of all the directors present, it was resolved that the capitalization of the said company be increased from 100,000 shares of a par value of $1 per share, to 400,000 shares of a par value of $1 per share:

Now therefore, in accordance with said resolution, notice is hereby given, that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Del Monte M. and M. Co., will be held at the office of said company in the Marelia building in the city of Jackson, Cal., on Monday, August 6th, 1906, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day for the purpose of determining whether, or not the capitalization of said company shall be increased from 100,000 shares of a par value of $1 per share, to 400,000 shares of a par value of $1 per share.

At which time and place, all said stockholders of said Del Monte M. and M. Co. are requested to be present.

This notice shall be published in the Amador Ledger a newspaper published in the city of Jackson, the place where the office of the company is located, for at least 60 days before the time of said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated this 4th day of June, 1906.
JAS. JAY WRIGHT, secretary
Del Monte M. and M. Co., (a corporation.)

Notice is also given that the regular annual stockholder's meeting of said Del Monte M. and M. Co., will be held on Monday the 6th day of August, 1906, at the principal place of business of the company, in the city of Jackson, Amador county Cal., for the purpose of electing directors.

Ledger and Chicago Week y Inter-ocean, both papers for one year, $2.50 in advance.

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General Insurance Agents
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AMERICAN WATCHES, CLOCKS JEWELRY
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Fine Sample Rooms. Commercial Travelers House
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AMADOR CITY - - - - CALIFORNIA
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A bar in connection supplied with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
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Between Jackson, Pine Grove and Volcano.
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Leaves Jackson daily at 5:30 p. m. Arrives at Pine Grove about 7:30 p. m., and at Volcano about 8:30 p m.
Makes connection with the stage leaving Volcano for Defender every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
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Makes through connection to or from San Francisco the same day.
Best service in Amador County. Prompt delivery of packages a specialty.
FARE—Jackson to Volcano $1.50; Jackson to Pine Grove $1.00. Round trip to Volcano $2.50.
OFFICES—National Hotel, Jackson, and Postoffices Pine Grove and Volcano.
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OFFICES—Jackson, National Hotel; Sutter Creek, American Exchange; Amador City, Amador Hotel; Drytown, Exchange; Plymouth, Forest House.
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THROUGH FARE - - - - $2.50
Fifty pounds of baggage free.

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